



# CONTENTS

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Para	Page
1. Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute	1-2
2. Present Ruler	2
3. Heir-Apparent	2
4. Administration of the State.	2

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS

5. King Emperor's Birthday	2-3
6. His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday	3
7. Armistice Day	3
8. Demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh	3

### DONATIONS

9. Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of the Anti- Tuberculosis Fund	4
10. Poppy Day Collections	4
11. Memorials in honour of their late Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Patiala and Nawanagar	4

### VISITS

12. Visits of Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	4
13. Visit of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana	5
14. Other Visits	5

### TOURS

15. Tours of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur	6
16. Tours of the Dewan	6

17. Changes in the personnel of Administration	6
(a) Political Agency	6
(b) Mahakma Khas	6
18. List of High Officials	6

## CHAPTER II

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1. Revenue Administration	7
2. Land Revenue System	7
(a) Proprietary or Semi-proprietary tenures	7
(b) Cultivating tenures	8
(c) Sub-letting	8
(d) Dates of realisation of Revenue	8
3. The Settlement of land revenue	9
4. Rainfall	9-11
5. Area	11
6. Banjar land brought under cultivation	11
7. Irrigation	11-15
8. Crops	15
9. Population	15
10. Agricultural Stock	15-17
11. Immigration and emigration	17-18
12. Prices	19-20
13. Wages	20
14. Revenue demand	20-22
15. Revenue arrears	22-23
16. Taccavi	23
17. Revenue cases	23-25
18. Boundary disputes	25
19. Training of Patwaris	25
20. Nazul land and houses	26

## EXCISE DEPARTMENT

21. General	26
22. Abkari	26-27
23. Opium	27-28
24. Hemp drugs	28-29
25. Tamkheri	29
26. Court of Wards ✓	29-31

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

37. Staff ✓	32-35
28. Grazing fee	35
29. Fines	35
30. Receipts and Expenditure 7	35-36
31. Cattle-pound ✓	36

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

32. Staff	36
33. Staff and income at Chowkies	36
(a) At the Capital	37
(b) In the Mufassil	38-39
34. Customs Schedule	40-43
32. Import and export	43-45
36. Income and Expenditure	46-50
37. Smuggling cases	50
38. Superintendent's Tour	50

## CHAPTER III

## PROTECTION

## MILITARY ✕

1. Strength and expenditure	51-52
2. Arms	52

## POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. Strength	52-53
4. Percentage	54
5. Arms of Police	54

6. Police Training	54
7. Education	54
8. Rewards	54
9. Punishment	54
10. Police Stations and Outposts	55-56
11. Working of Police	56-57
12. Police Budget	57
13. Co-operation with the Police of neighbour- ing States	57

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

14. The Courts of Justice	57-58
15. Laws	58
16. Reorganisation	59
(a) Laws	59-60
(b) Courts	60-61
17. Offences	61-62
18. Persons judicially dealt with	62
19. Distribution of conviction according to the nature of punishment awarded	62-64
20. Security	64-65
21. Honorary Magistrates	65
22. Civil Litigation	65-66
23. Valuation of suits	66
24. Nature of suits	66
25. Nature of Disposals	66
26. Execution of decrees	66-67
27. Extradition	67
28. Tasfia	69
29. Legal practitioners	69
30. Registration of documents	69-71

## JAIL DEPARTMENT.

31. General	72
32. Number of prisoners in the Jail	72
33. Classification of prisoners at the end of the period	72-73
34. Conduct of prisoners	73
35. Inspection	73-74
36. Finger Impression	74
37. Expenditure	74
38. Jail Industries	74-75
39. Jail Press	75

## CHAPTER IV

## Public Works Department

1. General	76
2. Total Expenditure	76
3. Roads	77-78
(a) Metalled roads	77
(b) Unmetalled Roads	77-78
4. Improvement measures	78
5. Development of Communications	78-79
6. Irrigation	79-80
7. Number of Bunds	80-81
8. Buildings	81-82
9. Kamthana Department	82-83
10. Power House	83-84
11. Telephone	84
12. Motor Garage	85-86

## CHAPTER V

## FINANCE

1. General	87
2. Staff	87-88
3. Income	88-89

4. Expenditure	89-91
5. Accounting System	91

## CHAPTER VI

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1. Medical Institutions	92
2. Staff	92-93
(a) K.G. Silver Jubilee Hospital	92-93
(b) Female Dispensary	93
(c) Outlying Dispensaries	93
3. Attendance of patients, Surgical operations and cost	93-94
4. Vaccinations	95
5. Epidemic Diseases	95
6. Vital Statistics	96
7. Sanitary arrangements at fairs	97
8. Visits	97
9. Sanitation Department	97-91

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1. English education	99
2. Vernacular and Sanskrit Education	99
3. Standard of Education	99
4. Staff	100
5. Town School	100
6. Attendance of pupils	101-102
7. Public Examination Results	102
8. Branch Schools	102-103
9. Girl's School	103
10. Physical and Scouting	103
11. Prize Distribution	104

# CHAPTER VIII

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Fairs—

1. General	105-108
(a) Sheoratri Fair	105-107
(b) Kaila Devi Fair	107-108
2. Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha	109
3. Treasure Trove	110
4. Stone quarries	110
5. Shikargah Department	110-111
6. Punyarath (Charity)	112-115
7. Bhandar	115-117
8. Stables	117-118
9. Jamdar Khana	118-119
10. Gardens	120
11. Mistri Khana (Workshop)	121
12. Shri Anand Bhanwar Bank	122-124
13. Municipality	124-125
14. Conclusion	126
15. Appendices I to X	127-136





From'

Rai Bahadur

Brij Chand Sharma

Dewan, Karauli State,

Karauli.

To,

His Highness Maharaja

Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur

Yaduk<sup>u</sup><sub>l</sub> Chandra Bhal,

K. C. S. I.,

Ruler of Karauli State,

Karauli.

Datedd Karauli the 15th September 1940.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Administration of the karauli State for the Samvat year 1395 (Corresponding with 1938-39).

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Highness' Most obedient Servant

Sd/- B. C. Sharma



# Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Samvat Year 1995 (1st September, 1938, to 31st August, 1939)

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## CHAPTER I GENERAL AND POLITICAL

1. The Yadava Rajput State of Karauli, one of the States included in the Eastern Rajputana Agency lies between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  latitude and  $76^{\circ}-30''$  and  $77^{\circ}-30''$  longitude. It is bounded on the North by the States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, on the South by Gwalior, on the west by Jaipur and on the east by Dholpur. The State is oblong in shape, about 56 miles from North-East to South-west and about 25 miles from east to west. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 1, 40, 525 and gross revenue based on the average of the past five years is Rs. 6, 02, 727. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. The nearest Railway Station is Hindaun City on the Nagda Muttra Section of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway about 20 miles from the capital. The Karauli town is connected with the Railway Station by a metalled road. Gangapur on the same line is nearly the

same distance from the capital but is not connected with it by a metalled road.

2. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal K. C. S. I., is the Present Ruler. present ruler of the State. He ascended the Gaddi on the 21st August, 1927. The ruler of the State is the recognised head of the Yadava Raiputs in India and is a lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. He is entitled to a hereditary salute of 17 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy.

3. Maharaj Kumar Shri Ganesh Pal, the only son of His Highness, is the heir-apparent. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he studied upto the Diploma Course of that institution. He has got two sons named (1) Bhanwar Brijendra Pal and (2) Bhanwar Surendra Pal.

4. The State Administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja exercising full powers, with the Administration of the State assistance of a Dewan.

His Highness presides over meetings of the Ijlas Khas, generally held once a week for disposing of matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Dewan.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS

5. His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday was celebrated on the 8th June 1939. The day was observed as a public holiday. A formal Darbar presided over by His Highness the Maharaja was held in the Gulab Bagh garden. An inspiring short speech describing the achievements and the virtuous qualities of His Em-

perial Majesty the King Emperor was delivered by the officiating Dewan. A salute of 31 guns was fired. Sweets were distributed to school children and doles to the destitute in the city.

6. The Birthday anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja fell on the 24th May, 1939, and was observed with befitting ceremonies as usual. The day was observed as a public holiday. A Darbar was held at the Gulab Bagh Palace, at which the nobility, the gentry, the officials and other notables of the State were present. The Dewan read a speech briefly describing the reforms introduced or proposed to be introduced in the State administration and announced the remissions granted by His Highness, amounting to Rs.26, 236 for the current year and Rs.43, 417 for arrears upto Samvat 1992-Total Rs.69, 653. The opening and conclusion of the Darbar was announced by a salute of 17 guns. Sweets were distributed to school children.

7. To commemorate the victory of the Allies during the Great War of 1914-18 and to refresh in our minds the memory of those who laid down their lives for the sacred cause during the Great war, the Armistice Day was observed here by suspending all the normal business for a couple of minutes on the 11th November, 1938 at 11 A. M. (standard time).

8. The sad news of the premature demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh was received here on the 4th February, 1939, by a telegram from the Chief Minister of the State informing of the occurrence on the 3rd Idem at 5 P. M. All courts and offices were closed for a day and the city suspended all normal business by observing a Hartal.

## DONATIONS

9. A sum of Rs. 200 was donated by the Karauli Darbar to the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in response to the appeal received from the authorities of the fund concerned.
- Ajmer Red Cross  
Fete in aid of  
the Anti-Tuber-  
culosis Fund
10. In response to the appeal made by the President Ex-Service Association (India) Rajputana Branch, Ajmer, a sum of Rs. 120 was collected and remitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Association.
- Poppy Day  
Collections
11. A sum of Rs. 200 was remitted to the Chamber of Princes on behalf of the Karauli Darbar in response to the appeal made by the younger members of the Standing Committee of Princes as a contribution towards the expenses of memorials proposed in honour of their late Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Patiala and Nawanagar.
- Memorials in  
honour of their  
late Highnesses  
the Maharajas  
of Gwalior,  
Patiala and  
Nawanagar

## VISITS

12. H. J. Todd Esquire, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a flying visit to Karauli on the 24th October, 1938, returning the same afternoon. He visited Karauli from 19th to 24th November, 1938 a second time.
- Visits of Poli-  
tical Agent  
Eastern Rajputana  
States

J. H. Thompson Esquire, I. C. S., visited Karauli from 13th to 16th January 1939, and again from 6th to 11th April, 1939.

13. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, accompanied by Mrs. Lothian and his personal staff visited Karauli on the 19th November, 1938 and stayed here from 20th to 23rd November 1938, leaving the State on the 24th idem. The visit was private and informal. During his stay here the Hon'ble Mr. Lothian inspected the Maharaja's High School and presided over the Prize Distribution ceremony. He also performed the opening ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Hospital, Karauli, the foundation stone whereof was laid by Col. Sir George Ogilvie, the then Resident for Rajputana, on the 20th November 1935.

14. (a) The Recruiting Officer, Delhi, visited Karauli on the 20th November, 1938, for recruiting purposes.

Other Visits

(b) The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana and Central India, Ajmer, visited Karauli on the 11th October, 1938, and on the 18th April 1939.

(c) The Superintendent of Post Offices, Upper Rajputana Division, Jaipur, visited Karauli from 20th to 23rd April, 1939 and inspected the Post Office, Karauli.

(d) The Inspector of Post Offices visited Karauli on the 6th February, 1939, and inspected the Branch Post Offices at Mandrail and Machilpur and left the State on 10th idem.

(e) Mr. Tom Juan Hercshell, B.A., Jamaica's 1, 00, 000 miles World Walker, Journalist and Lecturer visited Karauli on the 25th April, 1939.

(f) Mr. P. D. Mitton, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Kotah, visited Karauli on the 22nd March, 1939, and again on the 4th July, 1939, in connection with the opening of a Railway Station at Baloti in the Karauli State.



## TOURS.

15. His Highness' annual tour in the territory of the State lasted from the 21st to 28th January 1939. Owing to indifferent health His Highness could not spend longer on tour, out in the State.

Tours of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur

16. The Dewan was out on tour in the State from the 31st January 1939 to 14th February, 1939 in the year under report.

Tours of Dewan Sahab

17. H. J. Todd Esquire remained in charge of the Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States, till the 30th November, 1938, when he left for home. He was succeeded by J. H. Thompson Esquire, I. C. S., who took over charge on the 1st December, 1939, and remained in charge for the remaining period of the year under report.

Changes in the personnel of the Administration

(a) Political Agency

Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B. A., M. R. A. S., F. R. E. S., M. N. S., expired on 25th June, 1938, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, M. A. LL. B., retired Collector and Magistrate, United Provinces was appointed Dewan of the State in his place on the 1st of October, 1938. He worked as Dewan for the remaining period of the year under review.

(b) Mahakma Khas

18. Appendix I gives the names of high officials of the State.

List of High Officials

## CHAPTER II

### Revenue Department

1. The Revenue Department is under the control of an officer designated as Deputy Collector ; Munshi Saghir Hussain worked as Deputy Collector throughout the year under Report.

Revenue administration

For administrative purposes the State is divided into five Tahsils each under the charge of a Tahsildar who works under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Collector. Details about the area and number of villages comprised in each Tahsil and in Jagir and Khalsa will be found in Appendix II. IV There was no important change in the personnel of the Revenue Department during the year under report.

- 2 (a) The ruler of the State is the recognised owner of the land in the Khalsa villages and is the over-lord in the Bapoti and Jagir villages held by the nobility and gentry of the State. Some of the villages have been bestowed in Jagir either on the near members of the ruling family or on other persons for services rendered. In addition, in several villages there are stray plots held revenue or rent free generally for services rendered or for charitable purposes. Grants originally made as Bapotis have sometimes been excessively sub-divided, so much so that they are now counted as *Reza Muafis* (stray revenue free plots). All the Bapotidars and Jagirdars pay a fixed revenue which is called *Khandi*. The successor to a dead Jagir or Bapoti holder of a whole village has to pay death duties (called *Matmi*) to the State before mutation is granted in his favour. This tax in the case of a direct lineal descendant amounts to half the yearly income of the estate, while in the case of a successor other than a lineal descendant, the whole year's income is taken as *Matmi*.

*Land Revenue system*

Proprietary or Semi-proprietary tenures

(b) The cultivating tenure is almost entirely ryotwari.

Cultivating tenure Meenas predominate among the cultivating castes. The tenants enjoy hereditary rights and can not be ejected from their holdings so long as they continue to pay rent for them. Some of the smaller Bapoti-dars as well as Reza Muafi holders cultivate their own land. Every village has its leading cultivating families who derive their importance from antiquity as claiming descent from the original settlers of the village. They are called *Biswedars* and have special privileges, for instance, they are entitled to realise certain kinds of cesses for the construction of wells and houses by the other cultivators in the villages. The head-men designated as Mehtas are generally appointed in each village from amongst these *Biswedars* and are paid at the rate of Rs. 3/2/- per cent as *Mehat Chhut* on the revenue, for their services which consist mainly of assistance in the collection of revenue and arranging for the cultivation of abandoned holdings. These temporary arrangements for cultivation are called *Bachan*. Sometimes these Mehtas are given land for cultivation in lieu of cash payments.

(c) Every cultivator who has been recorded at the Settlement as a Khate-dar has a right to sublet his holding or any portion of it for any period he likes. There is no limitation on the period of sub-letting.

Sub-letting The rent for the sub-let holding is fixed by agreement between the parties concerned. Khatedar as well as the sub-tenant have to pay an anna each out of which Re. -/1/6 goes to the Patwari for making the entries in his papers and 6 pies to the Kanungo for checking them. If the sub-lease is from year to year, this sum of 2 annas is paid every year while if the sub-lease is for a definite period, this amount is paid once only for the whole period.

(d) Rent or revenue is collected in two instalments in Dates of realisation November and in April respectively except that of revenue for sugar-cane which is realised in December.

3. A regular land revenue settlement of the State was made by Mr. W. Raw, I. C. S., in 1908-12 for a period of 20 years. Only Khalsa villages, the villages of Thikana Shriji and conditional Jagir villages were settled by him. Bapoti and hereditary Jagir villages were not settled by him. The period of the settlement expired during a period of three years ending in 1932. The expiry of the settlement synchronised with the catastrophic fall in prices in 1930 which ushered in an era of trade and agricultural depression. It was considered inadvisable to put the whole State under settlement operations to revise the land revenue during a period of depression and the period of settlement was extended by five years till 1935. With the sudden dwindling of his income, the cultivator found himself face to face with many difficulties and things which appeared to him of a minor or even of no importance before, now loomed large to create difficulties for him. For instance, during the period of high war prices he did not mind paying rent for the fallow land included in his holding; but with the setting in of the depression, he found himself unable to meet his liabilities. This naturally gave rise to bickerings and complaints. Instead of dealing with these complaints piecemeal, it was considered advisable to deal with them on a wholesale basis and the State found it necessary to notify to the cultivators that they should file petitions in case they claimed any reduction in the revenue demand. The revenue was revised on the basis of these petitions which were 2756 in number and the revenue fixed by Mr. Raw was reduced by Rs. 10368/-. The period of settlement has again been extended by five years till October 1940. The revision of the Settlement which is now overdue has not been carried out owing to the drought, but will have to be taken up as soon as funds permit.

4. The following table shows 27 year's rainfall figures for the four important Tahsils of the State where regular rain-fall gauges exist:—

Rainfall

Year	Stations				Total	Average for the State	Remarks
	Karauli	Machilpur	Mandrail	Sapotra			
1912	35.81	26.91	26.59	35.12	124.43	31.10	
1913	11.03	11.83	15.60	11.94	50.40	12.60	
1914	23.05	31.04	23.67	24.91	102.67	25.66	
1915	16.12	16.57	16.59	15.09	64.37	16.09	
1916	29.44	33.03	33.18	33.09	128.74	32.18	
1917	51.87	51.71	47.64	62.02	213.24	53.31	
1918	9.77	10.60	8.57	8.34	37.28	9.32	
1919	43.70	46.52	47.90	36.79	174.91	43.72	
1920	23.69	19.28	21.74	20.81	85.52	21.38	
1921	28.89	24.28	25.80	35.67	114.64	28.66	
1922	28.71	38.70	40.71	30.08	138.20	34.55	
1923	25.16	28.26	28.79	30.53	112.74	28.18	
1924	48.96	52.36	46.51	44.38	192.21	48.05	
1925	22.68	21.98	22.72	32.62	100.00	25.00	
1926	33.64	34.10	33.95	32.75	134.44	33.81	
1927	27.33	25.17	22.62	23.18	98.30	24.57	
1928	19.65	22.72	16.49	21.24	80.10	20.02	
1929	21.58	18.61	17.93	18.14	76.26	19.06	
1930	28.27	23.93	18.25	27.39	97.84	24.46	
1931	20.49	20.04	21.28	26.21	88.02	22.00	
1932	26.03	22.64	24.85	32.48	106.05	26.51	
1933	31.98	42.64	29.97	45.54	150.13	37.53	
1934	30.73	34.07	29.72	43.27	137.79	34.44	
1935	38.79	27.18	38.32	31.85	136.14	34.03	
1936	36.11	30.96	20.16	38.75	125.98	31.49	
1937	21.24	23.17	14.85	33.17	92.43	23.10	
1938	16.22	19.11	18.55	21.73	75.61	18.90	
1939	17.91	21.03	12.80	12.72	64.46	16.11	
Total	768.90	778.41	725.75	823.81	3102.90	775.65	
Average	27.46	27.80	25.91	29.63	110.80	27.70	

The average rainfall varies from 9.32 to 53.31 inches. Sapotra Tahsil has the highest record. 27 inches may fairly be taken as normal for the

State. The years 1917, 1919 and 1924 were years of heavy rain-fall, while 1913, 1918 and the year under report showed a marked deficit. The two previous years were also years of scanty rain-fall. This serious shortage of rain created scarcity conditions which were specially marked in Tahsils Mandrail and Sapotra and in Tahsil Utgir also. The two previous bad harvests added to the difficulties of the tenentry. To enable the people to tide over the period of distress, relief works were opened and Taccavi was freely distributed.

5. Appendix II compares the Area Statistics of the different Tahsils of the State for the year under report with the corresponding figures of the previous year and of the Settlement. Variations in the total area are due to the changes in the area of the Jagirs from time to time. In fact these changes affect more or less all the figures in the Settlement. Even so, broad conclusions can well be based on the figures as they stand.  $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the total area is unculturable, consisting of hills and ravines and land in the beds of the rivers and under village sites. Only  $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the total area was under cultivation at last Settlement, and this proportion has now gone down to  $\frac{1}{8}$ th. About  $\frac{1}{16}$ th was fallow at last Settlement, but the proportion has now gone upto  $\frac{1}{11}$ th. A fairly large area of fallow is included in holdings. As a result of successive bad harvests the cultivated area has been declining for some years past. In the year under review it was 12568 acres below; and the average of previous five years 12210 acres below, that recorded at the last Settlement.

6. Land yielding a rent of Rs. 3,553/- was abandoned by the cultivators last year. Out of this, land yielding a rent of Rs. 721/- was brought under cultivation during the year under report. Besides this, Banjar land yielding Rs. 14, 326/- was reclaimed.

7. The following table taken from Appendix II gives details of the irrigated area:—

Periods	Total area cultivated (in acres)	Area (in acres) irrigated from							Remarks
		Pucca wells	Kutcha wells	Tanks	Canals	Other means	Total	Percentage of col. 8 over 2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Settlement	69528	6873	834	1002	41	376	9126	13.1	
Samvat 1994	55550	6338	782	798	246	262	8426	15.1	
Samvat 1995	56960	5898	763	872	31	304	7868	13.8	
Average for Samvat 1989-1993	57318	5870	854	817	92	311	7944	13.9	

At last Settlement a little more than 1/8th of the total cultivated area was irrigated from all sources. This proportion has now gone up slightly owing to the fall in the cultivated area, though irrigation has declined absolutely since Settlement. In the year of report, the irrigated area shows a fall of 1.3 thousand acres since Settlement, and .6 thousand acres since the last year. The variation from the last five years' average is immaterial being only 76 acres.

The chief sources of irrigation are pucca wells which irrigate about 3/4th of the total irrigated area, but irrigation even from this predominant source of irrigation has declined by about a thousand acres since the last Settlement and by 440 acres since the previous year. Pucca wells are an insurance against drought and one would expect that during

years of scarcity they would irrigate a larger area than during normal years, but the converse is the case here. The spring level over the plateau extending up to the *Dang* is deep and scanty rain-fall creates a serious shortage of water in pucca wells with the result that even these wells can not in this State be relied upon during a period of scarcity, nothing to say of tanks and kutchha wells.

The following table gives details about the pucca and kutchha wells and bunds in actual use in the State at different periods.

Serial number	NAME OF TAHSIL	Wells & tanks in use at different periods			Difference of columns 4 & 3	Difference of columns 5 & 3	Difference of columns 5 & 4	Remarks
		Settlement	Samvat 1934	Samvat 1995				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hazoor							
	(a) Pucca wells	599	788	767	+189	+168	-21	
	(b) Kutchha wells	512	301	325	-211	-187	+24	
	(c) Bunds	81	84	84	+3	+3	Nil	
2	Sapotra							
	(a) Pucca wells	195	168	168	-27	-27	Nil	
	(b) Kutchha wells	165	137	160	-28	-5	+23	
	(c) Bunds	21	25	27	+4	+6	+2	
3	Machilpur							
	(a) Pucca wells	505	570	530	+65	+25	-40	
	(b) Kutchha wells	47	22	13	-25	-34	-9	
	(c) Bunds	128	133	133	+5	+5	Nil	



4	Mandrail						
	(a) Pucca wells	167	153	161	-14	-6	+8
	(b) Kutcha wells	56	40	34	-16	-22	-6
	(c) Bunds	267	277	277	+10	+10	Nil
5	Utgir						
	(a) Pucca wells	151	93	96	-58	-55	+3
	(b) Kutcha wells	28	6	9	-22	-19	+3
	(c) Bunds	370	392	401	+22	+31	+9
	Total						
	(a) Pucca wells	1617	1772	1722	+155	+105	-50
	(b) Kutcha wells	808	506	541	-302	-267	-35
	(c) Bunds	867	911	922	+14	+55	+11

A larger number of pucca wells and bunds was in actual use both in the year under report and in the previous year than at the Settlement. But a smaller number of pucca wells was used in the year under report than in the previous year owing to the shortage of water due to scanty rain-fall. The fall of 50 in the number of wells does not show that these wells actually have gone out of repairs. They have not been used owing to the shortage of water due to scanty rain-fall. At the same time it will not be out of place to mention here that 19 pucca wells and 11 tanks were constructed or repaired during the year under report as detailed below:—

	wells	tanks
1. At the cost of cultivators	8	—
2. By means of taccavi advances	9	1
3. By the State	2	10

Total

19

11

The 11 new tanks were all small bunds either newly constructed or repaired to bring them in actual use for irrigation.

8. Appendix III gives details about the crops grown in the Crops State. The chief harvest is the Kharif which is grown over a very large area. 92% of the cultivated area was under this harvest during the year under report while only about 19% was sown in the Rabi and only about 11% was double-cropped, a figure less than half the five year's average. The effect of bad seasons is writ large on the face of the figures. Bajra occupying  $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the total Kharif area and Pulses occupying about  $\frac{1}{6}$ th, are the chief crops in the Kharif, while wheat and barely ( occupying about  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the total Rabi area taken together ) are the chief crops in the Rabi. Groundnuts were introduced after the Settlement. This is a crop which requires development as the soil is particularly favourable for it in the State.

9. Appendix IV gives details about the population and the number of villages in the various Tahsils of the State. The population is spread over 388 villages comprised in the State, of which 174 are comprised in hereditary and temporary Jagirs and only 214 are Khalsa. Taking the figures of the purely Khalsa villages from appendix II, it would be observed that about  $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the area is comprised in Jagirs, while only  $\frac{3}{5}$ ths is Khalsa. The population figures on the whole are low, but in a place in which barren and unculturable land is abundant, the pressure of population on cultivation is fairly high, naturally because the cultivated area being comparatively small, practically the whole population has to find means of subsistence from this small cultivated area. Hazoor Tahsil is the most densely populated while Tahsil Utgir is the most scarcely populated.

10. The following table gives statistics of Agricultural Stock at the three different cattle censuses in the State:—

Serial number	CATTLE	CATTLE SENSUS		
		1930	1935	1940
1	Bulls and Bullocks	32434	29432	<del>28202</del> 29202
2	Cows	58696	57671	56159
3	Young Stock (calves)	54392	69437	57656
4	Male Buffaloes	1594	1562	1257
5	Cow-Buffaloes	28768	29185	31054
6	Young Stock (Buffaloe Calves)	21926	30632	27165
7	Sheep	5369	5397	4835
8	Goats	94871	116379	82711
9	Donkeys	2867	2228	2608
10	Camels	505	685	766
11	Ploughs	13456	12620	11532
12	Carts	1488	1259	1694

The foregoing table shows that with the exception of a slight increase in the number of Cow-buffaloes and camels, the number of cattle has gone down all along during the last ten years. Ploughs also show a decrease, but even if the number of bullocks exclusively used for riding carts is excluded there would still be more than two bullocks to each plough which from the agricultural point of view is obviously very satisfactory. There are people in the State who keep cattle exclusively for the purpose of producing Ghee and they depend for their

livelihood largely on Ghee trade. A fall in number of cattle, therefore, is obviously injurious to them. The decrease in the number of cattle is attributed to epidemics of cattle disease, chiefly to rinderpest and sheep-pox and also to some extent to in-roads by wild animals.

The figures below give the number of deaths among cattle from various causes during the year under report:—

	No. of deaths
Bullocks and cows....	6581
Buffaloes....	<del>3984</del> <sup>3969</sup>
Sheep....	762
Goats....	2984

A Veterinary Doctor would seem to be an urgent need for the State.

11. The following table shows the result of immigration and emigration during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Immigration and emigration

---

	Tahsil Hazuri		Sapotra		Machilpur		Mandrail		Utgir		Total	
	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle
<i>Samvat 1994</i>												
Immigration	65	331	5	2	81	140	112	278	63	182	326	933
Emigration	42	103	1	20	176	408	78	88	67	217	364	836
Difference	+23	+228	+4	-18	-95	-268	+34	+190	-4	-35	-38	+97
<i>Samvat 1995</i>												
Immigration	88	140	—	—	141	362	75	58	76	229	380	789
Emigration	55	136	29	70	52	124	45	70	48	191	229	591
Difference	+33	+4	-29	-70	+89	+238	+30	-12	+28	+38	+151	+198

In the preceding year the result of immigration was not in favour of this State, this year the case is reversed except in Tahsil Sapotra. It reflects credit on the revenue officials concerned.

12. The table below gives the prices per rupee in standard weight of the chief crops grown in the State.

Prices

Years	Wheat		Barley		Bajra		Gram		Remarks.
	April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October	
Average	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr ch	sr ch.	sr ch	sr ch.	
1905-9	9 5	8 5	13 6	12 9	11 10	13 04	11 14	10 5	
Average									
1910-14	10 11	9 15	14 8	13 7	12 15	12 8	13 6	12 5	
Average									
1915-19	8 5	7 12	11 8	10 15	10 8	9 14	11 9	10 1	
Average									
1920-24	8 12	8 1	12 2	11 7	10 3	10 2	10 5	10 13	
Average									
1925-29	7 10	7 12	11 7	10 14	9 11	10 4	9 4	9 12	
Average									
1930-34	13 15	13 1	20 7	20 13	21 4	20 15	19 6	18 12	
Samvat									
1992	13 0	14 4	20 0	17 8	18 0	16 4	22 8	18 12	
(1935)									
Samvat									
1993	12 4	15 0	16 14	22 0	16 14	22 8	16 14	22 8	
(1936)									
Samvat									
1994	14 4	13 2	18 12	17 8	16 4	16 14	15 0	16 8	
(1937)									
Samvat									
1995	13 12	13 2	18 0	17 8	17 8	16 4	11 4	17 6	
(1938)									
Samvat									
1996	9 0	10 0	12 8	14 2	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 6	
(1939)									
Average									
1935-39	12 7	13 1	17 4	17 9	15 11	16 6	15 3	17 4	

The effect of the high war prices was visible after 1915 and the prices were high during the years 1915-1929. They suddenly collapsed in 1930 which was the starting point of the depression which continued till 1938. During the year under report, the prices showed a tendency to rise again chiefly owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State.

13. The wages of an average un-skilled labourer in the Muffasil vary from 2 annas to 4 annas and in Karauli town from 4 annas to 8 annas.

14. The following table shows the land revenue demand for the purely Khalsa villages for the last ten years and the changes that have occurred in the demand of these years since the Settlement:—

Name of the Year (Samvat)	Revenue demand for the year concerned	Revenue demand according to Settlement	Difference		Remarks.
			increase	decrease	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1986	372593	345240	27353	—	
1987	371215	343527	27688	—	
1988	368885	345002	23883	—	
1989	365684	348037	17647	—	
1990	360947	350908	10039	—	
1991	353547	350877	2670	—	
1992	341664	350877	—	9213	
1993	345488	357865	—	12377	
1994	348645	357865	—	9220	
1995	344046	357865	—	13819	

The variations in the Settlement demand are due to the grants of Jagirs or resumption of Muafis. It will be seen from the foregoing table that considerable additions were made to the settlement demand during the first five years of the decade. In Samvat 1991, however, the increase dwindled down to the low figure of Rs. 2670/- and during the last four years a distinct set-back has been experienced with the result that in the year under review, the Settlement demand has gone down by Rs. 13, 819/-. Samvat 1992 was the year in which the reductions made in the land revenue demand on the basis of objection petitions <sup>filed</sup> by the cultivators was given effect to in the papers (vide para 3).

The nature of changes which have resulted in this large reduction can be studied in the following table:—

Serial number	Items	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Net decrease
1.	Abandonment & relinquishment		37127	
2.	Deluvion		5043	
3.	Rebate for want of irrigation		4401	
4.	Muafis granted		1787	
5.	Corrections in area	1348	3991	
6.	Theka Bachan	9779	1999	
7.	Gardens	—	62	
8.	Istamurar	70	191	
9.	Transfer of land	1182	222	
10.	Sites	—	253	
11.	Change of classification on application	963	4901	



12.	Construction of tanks	—	27
13.	Pansar (betel-leaf land)	—	1593
14.	From unculturable to cultivated	75	—
15.	From cultivated to unculturable	—	601
16.	Nautor	14272	—
17.	Alluvion	708	—
18.	Pilai ( wells )	4376	—
19.	Muafi Resumed	11121	—
20.	From Paddi ( fallow ) to full revenue	3648	—
21.	From Pan to Bajra	69	—
22.	Land taken for grazing	27	—
23.	Abiyana ( tanks )	694	—
24.	Miscellaneous	47	—
TOTAL		48379	62198
			13819

15. The following table gives details of the arrears of land Revenue arrears revenue.

Arrears up- to Sauvat 1934 Rs.	Realised dur- ing the cur- rent year Rs.	Balance Rs.	Remissions Rs.	Balance Rs.	Arrears of the current year Rs.	Total arrears at the end of the cur- rent year Rs.
67205	3511	63694	46750	16944	11103	28047

The amount of Rs. 46750/- is the remission granted on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday when all the arrears outstanding up to Samvat 1992 were remitted under His Highness' commands.

16. Taccavi in this State used to be granted formerly out of State funds. A few years ago this system was supplemented by the creation of a separate special fund out of the savings of the State temples for the purpose of distributing Taccavi.

(a) From State Treasury:—A sum of Rs. 11, 791/- was outstanding at the close of the last year as arrears of Taccavi loans; Rs. 45/- were advanced during the year under report thus bringing the total to Rs. 11, 836/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2661/- was recovered and Rs. 10/- were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9, 165/- to be recovered at the close of the year under review.

(b) From Taccavi Funds:—A sum of Rs. 12, 441/- was outstanding at the close of the last year out of the amount advanced from the fund as Taccavi for the purchase of seed grains and bullocks and sinking of wells and a sum of Rs. 14, 248/- was advanced during the year under report thus making a total of Rs. 26, 689/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 7, 451/- was recovered during the year leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 19, 238/- at the end of the year.

Special efforts could not be made to realise the large recoverable balances of Taccavi owing to the current and the previous years being years of drought. The recovery of the large balances would be a problem in the near future and would require the special attention of the Revenue Department. Rules for the distribution and recovery of Taccavi require complete over-hauling and the matter will soon be taken up.

17. The following table will show the disposal of revenue Revenue cases cases during the year under report:—

Number of cases to be disposed of			Cases disposed of during the year			Balance at the close of the year		
Balance of last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total
16	2875	2891	10	2863	2873	6	12	18

The following table shows the number of revenue appeals decided by the Dewan in the Mahakma Khas:—

Number of cases to be disposed of			Cases disposed of during the year			Balance at the close of the year		
Balance of last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total
25	20	45	16	19	35	9	1	10

11 out of 45 appeals were of fairly long standing and had been filed within the period 1932-1937, the dates of the two oldest institutions being 8th December, 1932 and 7th September, 1938. Special efforts have had to be made to clear off the

accumulated arrears, with the result that only 10 appeals remained to be decided at the end of the year.

18. The following table shows the number of boundary disputes with the adjoining States.

Name of State	Balance at the end of the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided	Balance
1. Jaipur	21	—	21	—	21
2. Dholpur	1	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	22	—	22	1	21

Dates of 2 of the oldest cases      Kan Khari Masaota (Karauli)  
Vs. Hirapur (Jaipur)      25. 1. 1904

Rond-Kalan (Karauli)  
Vs. Mandhi (Jaipur)      18. 8. 1910

Jaipur is the only State with which boundary disputes have been pending for a very long time and on my arrival, my attention was drawn to the large number of these long pending disputes. Special efforts therefore were made to settle them as soon as possible. A majority of them have now been amicably settled.

19. A school for the training of Patwaris is opened in the Training of Patwaris State whenever required. Such a school was opened in 1930 but was closed after a six month's session. No school was opened during the year under report as the Patwaris who came out successful at the last school have not yet been absorbed.

20. State-owned houses and shops which are given out on rent are administered by the Nazul Department under the supervision of the Revenue Department. These houses are practically confined to the town of Karauli.

The actual demand under this head was Rs. 1, 654/- out of which Rs. 1450/- were recovered, leaving a sum of Rs. 204/- only as recoverable balance.

Out of the arrears of Rs. 151/- of the preceding year Rs. 61/- were realised. Thus the total sum of arrears to be recovered under this head comes to Rs. 204/- plus Rs. 90/- or Rs. 294/-.

#### Excise Department.

21. This department is under the charge of the Deputy Collector who was in the year under review assisted by an excise Inspector. The Department deals with the following:—

(1) Abkari or country spirit

(2) Opium

(3) Hemp drugs which include Ganja, Bhang and Charas.

(4) Tamkheri which includes retail sale of tobacco and washing soap.

22. The contract for the manufacture and sale of country spirit was granted to Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki on a fixed annual royalty of Rs. 4000/- plus Rs. 300/- for customs duty, for a period of ten years ending on the 31st August 1942. This gentleman held the contract perviously to this also on a royalty of Rs. 5500/- which in view of the loss he was said to be suffering and in consideration of his honorary services as superintendent, Power House and Motor Garage was reduced to Rs. 4000/-.

The consumption of country spirit during the currency of the present contract is given below:—

Year	60 U. P.		30 U. P.		20 U. P.		Total price
	Gallons	Price in Rs.	Gallons	Price in Rs.	Gallons	Price in Rs.	
1937 A. D.	4204	9461	1559	7116	445	3339	19, 916
1938 A. D.	4309	9695	1776	7994	401	3009	20, 698
1939 A. D.	3803	8558	1669	7511	345	2594	18, 663
Total	12316	27714	5004	22621	1191	8942	59, 277

The foregoing table gives the gross income and does not take into consideration the expenditure incurred by the contractor.

23. The contract for the retail sale of opium is held by Prohit Bijay Narain for a period of 5 years ending on 14th February 1941 on a fixed royalty of Rs. 10, 500/- per annum. The following statement gives the income from this source in the years 1936 to 1939.

Year	Total annual consumption			Rate of retail sale
	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.	
1936 A. D.	12	37	2	Rs. 40/- per seer
1937 A. D.	12	7	3	" " "
1938 A. D.	10	21	4	" " "
1939 A. D.	13	14	12	" " "

The State to fulfill its undertaking to derive the maximum income from the minimum consumption, has been raising the rate of retail sale of opium, but contrary to expectations and to the instances of other States, The lacuna income resulting from the fall in consumption could not be made up by the enhanced rate of retail sale. The rise in consumption in 1939, however, is a good augury for the future.

24. These are Ganja Bhang and Charas. The first is imported from Indore and the last from the Punjab while Bhang is produced locally under license.

The total consumption of these drugs during the years 1935 to 1939 is given below :—

Year	Ganja			Bhang			Charas		
	Md.	sr.	Ch	Md.	sr.	Ch	Md.	sr.	Ch
1935 A. D.	2	28	2	44	21	4	0	27	13
1936 A. D.	4	29	12½	43	10	2	0	17	13½
1937 A. D.	5	5	11½	46	6	8	0	15	0
1938 A. D.	3	13	4½	41	36	15½	0	18	9
1939 A. D.	3	23	8	34	8	4	0	18	6½

The present contract for these drugs is held by Messrs. Goyind Ram Gopal Das on an annual royalty of Rs. 2201/- plus Rs. 142/- for customs duty, for a period of 5 years ending on 31st August 1943. The amount of royalty does not include the amount of duty on charges refunded to the State by the Punjab Government.

A petty contract for preparing Mufar (sweatened Bhang)

was given to Lakhmi Narain pansari for a sum of Rs. 40/- a year for 5 years ending on Phalgun Sudi 15 Samvat 1995 (roughly corresponding to March 1940).

25. This contract for the Karauli City is held by Govind Ram for 5 years ending on 31st August 1940 on payment of Rs. 1408/- plus Rs. 225/- for soap making.

A contract for these articles consumed in the Tahsils is given annually by each Tahsil on varying sums. The amount for the current year is Rs. 359/-.

26. The Court of Wards is under the charge of the Deputy Collector. It has been functioning since Court of Wards Samvat 1988. The staff under him consists of a clerk, a Chaprasi and a Mutsaddi.

The following table gives particulars of the estates under the management of the Court:

Serial number	Name of estate	Year in which taken under management	Total debt when taken under management	Debt repaid up to 1995	Balance to be paid	Annual instalment of payment	Total income of the estate
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inaiti	1990	19,459	7,188	12271	750	5000
2	Gopalpur	1990	6,464	1,660	4804	200	700
3	Hakimpura owing to the minority of the proprietor	1990	—	—	—	—	700
4	Jori	1993	4,376	600	3776	300	700
5	Diwanpura	1994	11,382	1018	10364	600	1000
6	Maua Khera	1995	The amount of debt is still under settlement				900



In addition to the six estates mentioned above, Thikana Raonthra & Shriji Maharaj were also taken under management but were administered directly by the Mahakma Khas.

Besides the above estates, the assets of the property of the following six minors were also taken over by the State for proper management.

Serial number	Name	Amount taken over	Interest earned	Total	Spent for minor's needs	Present assets			
						On Loan	In deposit with the Bank	In hand	Total
1	Gangaram Mena r/o Baloti	1467	331	1798	22	1200	576	—	1776
2	Gainda Chamar r/o Dhoreta	95	25	120	—	—	120	—	120
3	Sarwan Mahajan r/o Ond	57	23	80	—	—	80	—	80
4	Sundar Singh r/o Kalyan-pura	423	100	523	—	500	23	—	523
5	Panchiya Kumhar r/o Nanpur	377	79	456	200	—	256	—	256
6	Mustt. Jamuna r/o Sapotra	30	—	30	—	—	—	30	30

The savings of the Court of Wards are deposited with the Anand Bhanwar Bank, which pays interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

The following table gives the income and expenditure of the Court for the years 1990 to 1995.

Samvat year	Fees at 5% on the a- mount realised for each ward	Expenditure	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1990	502	864	-362
1991	1040	285	+755
1992	737	264	+473
1993	452	284	+168
1994	658	289	+369
1995	874	292	+582

In Samvat 1990, the experiment was tried of appointing a separate whole-time officer to superwise the Court of Wards, but as this resulted in the expenditure exceeding by Rs. 362/- the income from the fees levied at 5% on collections on behalf of each ward, the separate post was abolished and the old arrangement restored. Thereafter, the loss to the State has been avoided.

At present there is no regular law about taking over properties under the management of the Court of Wards. There is no criterion by which properties should be so taken over. A regular law on the subject is badly required.

## Forest Department

(Bagar)

27. Lala Kanji Mal remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Collector.

Staff

(a) The following table shows in detail the staff at headquarters:—

1. Officer	....	One
2. Inspector	....	One
3. Moharrir	....	One
4. Mutsaddi	....	One
5. Ditto	....	two
6. Cashier	...	One
7. Havildar	....	two

(b) The table below gives details of the staff in the mufassil:—

Name of Rundh	Number of Rundhias	Name of Rundh	Number of Rundhias
	Tahsil	Hazoor	
Rawanan	2	Chhend	1
Ata	1	Kalan	2
Surdhan	1	Jhilor	1
Chhnahra	1	Salohar	1
Lila Dugar	1	Loharra	1

	Tahsil	Mandrail	
Langra	1	Nidar & Rodhain	1
Mandrail and Ond	1	Baharda	1
	Tahsil	Machilpur	
Gubrenda	1	Machilpur	1
	Tahsil	Sapotra	
Jirota and Naroli	1	Amarwar	1
	Tahsil	Utgri	
Kara Khet and Utgir	1	Kakarda	1
	Sadar		
Sepoys and guards etc.	15	Panhara	3
Bhisti	1		

The jungles of this State have not yet been properly surveyed with the exception of the one named Sadar Rundh the area of which is reported to be 22547 acres.

The forests of the State may be classified into (1) Rundhs (2) Preserves and (3) Open jungles. The first supplies grass for the needs of the State and the second is meant for *Shikar*. The third provides pasture for the cattle of the ryots and free-wood for agricultural implements and huts.

There are no important roads or buildings in the forests. The existing pathways and shooting boxes are repaired when necessary.

The following table shows the working of the Department during the year under review.

Description	Weight in mds.	Cost in Rupees	Description	Weight in Mds.	Cost in Rupees
(a) Fuel wood			(c) Grass		
Balance at the beginning of the year ....	3504	1112	(i) Hay Balance	18893	2477
Cut during the year ....	7953	1767	purchased	12724	5227
Total	11457	2879	Total	31617	7704
Supplied to Departments	7092	1619	Supplied to Deptts.	7990	4096
Balance in hand	4365	1260	Balance in stock	23627	3608
(b) Charcoal			(ii) Green grass		
Balance at the beginning of the year....	256	221	Purchased and supplied to departments at a cost of	Rs. 3604	
Purchased during the year	1361	909			
Total	1617	1130			
Supplied to Departments	987	690			
Balance in hand	630	440			

Income derived from the sale of Sheesham trees amounted to Rs. 39/- and that from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 9/13/-.

28. A sum of Rs. 5640/- was realised on account of grazing fee during the year under report as against Rs. 8492/- collected last year. This reflects little credit on the Department.

29. The income derived from the recovery of fines imposed in cases of violation of forest bye laws amounted to Rs. 612/- against Rs. 660/- in the previous year.

30. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Forest Department for the five years ending the year under report.

Samvat year	Income			Expenditure		
	Budget	Actuals	Differ- ence	Budget	Actuals	Differ- ence
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1991	10,000	12,197	+2197	4,221	4,021	-200
1992	9,676	9,560	-116	4,337	4,148	-189
1993	9,700	8,893	-807	4,585	4,340	-245
1994	10,370	10,356	-14	4,525	4,435	-90
1995	10,000	7,765	-2235	4,209	4,043	-166

The foregoing table shows that after meeting the expenditure a net saving of Rs. 3,722/- was effected in this department in the year under report as against Rs. 5,921/- in the

preceding year. But the income of the Department is going down year by year as compared with that in Samvat 1991. This is a paying department but its administration is indifferent and requires complete overhauling.

No income was derived this year from the contracts of Kattha and Charcoal

31. This department keeps a cattle pound also for stray or ownerless cattle. The income from fines etc. Cattle-pound is credited to the department concerned. The total income thus derived amounted to Rs. 237/2/- as against 227/- in the previous year.

### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

32. L. Hazari Lal Jain continued to hold charge of the Customs Department throughout the year Staff under the direct supervision of Mahakma Khas. The staff under him consists of 14 clerks and 18 Ghatwals ( in charge of outposts ) at Headquarters and 4 Darogas ( supervisors ) 54 muserifs ( clerks in charge of Chowkies ) 18 Batwals ( assistants ) and four orderlies of the Darogas, in the mufassil.

There are nine Customs outposts in the town under the immediate control of the Head-office at the capital, and five chabutras with 54 outposts in the mufassil.

33. Details about the outposts together with their staff and Staff and income their income are given below :—  
at Chowkies

(a) At the Capital:—

Head Office				Outposts	
Name	Staff	Income		Names	Staff Ghatwals
		S. 1994	S. 1995		
Karauli	Clerks 14	Rs.	Rs.	1. Vazirpur Gate	2
		44523	47541	2. Hansaram ki Khirkiya	2
				3. Naulkha Gate	2
				4. Muktaawat Khirkiya	2
				5. Mandrail Gate	2
				6. Raj-ghat	2
				7 Machilpur Gate	2
				8. Chorghat	2
				9. Hindaun Gate	2

There are six gates and twelve posterns in the town, but there are only nine customs posts at chief points to control the traffic through them for Customs purposes.





Income		Total income of the circle		Outposts	village except the one or the other age of levying its
S. 1994	S. 1995	S. 1994	S. 1995	ff.	Batwa
Rs.					
698	764			1	g. mappa ( an ex-
741	779			1	n addition to the
557	587			—	
645	661			—	
1529	1126			—	in income in the
1040	912			—	year is the head-
1430	972			—	
1161	766			—	
471	455			—	
1445	1075			—	The fall is spe-
968	579			—	Sapötra, Kurgaon
927	627			—	nditions and gene-
673	466				
307	356	Rs.	Rs.		
12592	10125	15375	12772		one. It has been
1273	832			—	the schedules in
145	131			—	States, specially
845	691			—	munication in the
616	470			—	t of the trade, the
347	298			—	special schedule
202	240			1	oncessions with a
444	264			1	ie fair on a sound
636	396			—	in advance of the
223	297			—	
200	108			—	
		Rs.	Rs.	—	were charged on
4931	3727	6831	5401	1	mmodities within
305	201				ery benevolently
334	249				this tax with the
173	143				modities. There
317	279				State; agriculture
243	199				e are two ginning
1372	1071	2510	1837		Brail Cir

		Total income of the circle	
1	Income		
	S. 1994	S. 1995	S. 1994    S. 1995
	2735	1697	
	3060	2737	
	561	468	
	455	394	
	541	443	
	797	479	
	584	477	
	1356	1017	
	804	459	
	642	454	
	11535	8625	16128   12276
	1341	304	
	1331	397	
	744	552	
	588	384	
	497	393	
	1236	583	
	916	555	
	356	294	
	450	480	
	163	121	137
	494	359	
	1046	564	
	324	222	
	224	113	
	641	596	
	10351	5927	12546   7
		53390	39
		97913	87146

For purposes of Customs duties every village except the villages of Thikana Hadoti, is affiliated to one or the other outposts. Thikana Hadoti enjoys the privilege of levying its own customs duties.

Other Thikanedars levy certain cesses e. g. mappā ( an excise cess ) and Bhumi ( a transit cess ) in addition to the customs duties levied by the State.

The only circle which shows an increase in income in the year under review over that in the previous year is the head-office at Karauli.

The mufassil circles all show a decline. The fall is specially marked in some of the out-posts e.g., Sapōtra, Kurgaon and Machilpur and is attributed to scarcity conditions and general slackness of trade.

34. The customs schedule is an elaborate one. It has been framed with an eye to the schedules in Customs Schedule force in the neighbouring States, specially owing to the serious lack of means of communication in the State. With a view to safeguard the interest of the trade, the schedule is revised every year. There is a special schedule for the Shivratri fair, which allows special concessions with a view to stimulate trade and thereby to put the fair on a sound footing. This schedule is also revised well in advance of the fair.

There was a time when Customs duties were charged on the internal movements of almost all the commodities within the State territories. The Darbar have very benevolently adopted the policy of a gradual remission of this tax with the result that it is now levied only on a few commodities. There are no big industries worth mention in the State; agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. There are two ginning and flour mills at the capital.

The most important indigenous arts and manufactures in the State are:—

1. Manufacture of Tat Patties.
2. Dyeing and block-printing of cloth.
3. Lacquer turning and making wooden toys.
4. Manufacture of Kalees for Hukkas.
5. Moulding of brass and pewtar ornaments.
6. Stone carving.
7. Weaving of coarse country cloth.

The condition of these arts and crafts was generally satisfactory during the year under report. With a view to develop the resources of the State and to give an impetus to trade the following measures were adopted this year:—

- (1) Hats ( weekly marts ) have been established at two places.
- (2) A Beopar Mandal—a board of 25 leading businessmen of the town and the Mufassil has been formed in order to suggest measures to ameliorate the conditions of Industry and trade in the State and to get new industries started. Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki, the Abkari contractor was appointed chairman of the Mandal.
- (3) A committee under the presidentship of the Naib Dewan, consisting of the Sessions and District Judge, the Révenue Officer and the Superintendent Customs has ben formed to discuss changes necessary in the Customs Schedule and to submit its recommendations.

As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, the following changes were made in the Customs schedule:—

- (a) The excise duty on the internal movements of skins and dyed cloth was abolished.

- (b) The export duty on Ghee was reduced from Rs. 4/- per maund to Rs. 3/- per maund.
- (c) A further concession of -/4/- annas per maund on Ghee exported from Karauli Mandi was allowed with a view to increase its popularity.
- (d) The export duty on goats was reduced from -/8/- annas per head to -/6/- annas per head.
- (e) Buffalo-cows not-in-milk which were not originally permitted to be exported, were permitted to be exported on payment of Rs. 4/- per head as an export duty.

The absence of a railway line through the State has hindered trade. The B. B. & C. I. Railway only just touches the extreme South-west <sup>corner</sup> of the State corner where there is a solitary Railway station within the precincts of the State. This station has been built on the lands of Kherla Jagirdars and is cut off from the main area of the State by the Mirel river.

Owing to its inconvenient situation the State allows concession in customs duty to divert trade to this Railway station. The following concessions in the customs duty have been allowed for this purpose:—

Serial number	Name of commodities	Concession Rate			Per maund
		Rs.	as.	p.	
1.	Ghee	—	4	—	"
2.	Tabacco	—	4	—	"
3.	Groceries	—	4	—	"
4.	Kerosine oil	—	3	—	"
5.	Jagree ( gud )	—	2	—	"

6.	Zeera	—	2	—	"
7.	Sugar	—	2	—	"
8.	Chillies	—	2	—	"
9.	Bones	—	2	—	"
10.	Cloth	—	10	—	Percent advalorem
11.	Yarn	—	5	—	"
12.	Hides and skins	—	1	—	per skin or per head
13.	Goats	—	1	—	per head
14.	Grazing charges on pack camels and on the goats to be exported	}			Remission in full

35. The chief exports are Ghee, Zeera, cattle, betel leaves, oil-seeds, hides and skins, Tat Patties and Import and export stone ; while the chief imports are sugar, cloth, groceries, Kerosine oil and general merchandise. Some of the articles are charged at a rate on their cash value and others on their weight. The customs income from these sources during the year under report is compared below with that in the preceding year:—

Serial number	NAME OF COMMODITIES	SAMVAT 1994					SAMVAT 1995					Diffe- rence
		Duty on internal movements	Imports	Exports	Miscella- neous	Total	Duty on internal movements	Imports	Exports	Miscella- neous	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ghee	2331	—	13007	—	15338	2109	—	10401	—	12510	-2828
2.	Cattle & horses	7548	759	11263	—	19570	5948	643	7180	—	13771	-5799
3.	Hides & skins	2106	6	1919	—	4031	921	5	1076	—	2002	-2029
4.	Zira	—	—	5901	—	5901	—	—	6347	—	6347	+446
5.	Betel leaves	—	—	1576	—	1576	—	—	1323	—	1323	-253
6.	Oilseeds	—	47	1580	—	1627	—	61	1421	—	1482	-145
7.	Cotton	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	-6
8.	Sugar	—	2767	—	—	2767	—	5051	—	—	5051	+2284
9.	Jagree ( gud )	—	1785	46	—	1831	—	2158	17	—	2175	+344
10.	Cloth	3621	5624	—	—	9245	3380	5690	—	—	9070	-175
11.	Yarn	—	487	56	—	543	—	403	16	—	419	-124
12.	Groceries	—	1099	47	—	1146	—	1126	—	—	1126	-20
13.	Metals	—	2251	128	—	2379	—	433	195	—	628	-1751
14.	Rice	—	106	93	—	199	—	14	95	—	109	-90
15.	Shivratri fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1923	19823	+87
16.	Miscellaneous	402	2548	7448	19736	12017	406	3327	3922	3654	11309	-708
	Total	16008	17479	43071	21355	97913	12764	18911	31994	23477	87146	-10767

N. B. This table is in round figures factions omitted.



The marked fall in the income from Ghee, cattle and hides is responsible for the large drop in the total customs income. The fall in the income from these sources was due chiefly to the partial failure of the monsoon and epidemic diseases among cattle. The scarcity of grain and fodder seriously affected the production of Ghee, as well as the transactions in cattle, which largely migrated to other States and British India for grazing purposes. No duties are levied when cattle have to go out of the State for grazing purposes.

It may also be mentioned here that cattle and goats which die of rinderpest and sheep-pox are not allowed to be skinned by the villagers, and this naturally contributes towards the decrease in the income from the exports of hides.

The only noticeable increase is under Sugar, which was due to the raising of the duty on this commodity during the Shivratri fair, which prevented its dumping during that period.

Manufacture of Khadi is an important Industry of the State, which levies a duty of two annas per month per handloom in the mufassil and two pice per rupee on its sales at Karauli, Sapotra and the villages of the last named circle.

There was a marked and a significant fall in the export trade of the Khadi Bhandar as the following table shows:—

---

Value of export of Khadi from Khadi Bhandar.

Samvat 1994	Samvat 1995
Rs. 49,304	Rs. 34,611

---

The high establishment charges of the institution keep the prices up and the high prices coupled with a lack of demand from outside affected exports adversely.

36. In addition to the Customs receipts there are other sources of income in this department. The following table compares the total receipts from different sources during the year under report with those of the previous year:—

Income and Ex-  
penditure

Serial number	Name of the item	Samvat 1994			Samvat 1995		
		Budget provision	Actual income	Difference	Budget provision	Actual income	Difference
1.	Customs duty	107000	97913	-9087	101000	87146	-13854
2.	Madarsa	4000	3081	-919	4000	2838	-1162
3.	Royalty on the stone quarries contract	18000	18000	—	18000	18000	—
4.	Charai	—	1000	+1000	—	631	+631
5.	Road toll on Hindaun road	2000	2398	+398	2000	2467	+467
	Total	131,000	122392	-8608	125000	111082	-13918
6.	Road toll on Kaila road	1,250	2706	+1456	2500	2643	+143
	Grand total	132,250	125098	-7152	127500	113725	-13775
7.	Gaushala	1200	1384	+184	1200	1338	+138

The road toll on the Kaila road is credited to the Kaila Devi Fund, as that road is maintained from that fund.

Charai, which at first sight would appear to be the business of the Forest Department, is levied by the customs department only on pack camels and goats on the assumption that they must have grazed on road sides while in transit.

A cess of one pice per rupee on the customs duty is charged in addition to the custom taxes for the maintenance of the Gaushala.

The establishment charges of the Department are shown below :—

Samvat 1994		Ramvat 1995	
Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Budget provision	Actual expenditure
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,780	12,475	12,780	12,500

The receipts from Customs duty have fallen seriously of late. It would be interesting to study the receipts from this source of income over a long series of years to find out reasons for the fall. The following table gives the figures for the last 25 years :—

Serial number	Samvat year	Actual income Rs.	Serial number	Samvat year	Actual income Rs.
1.	1971	99,219	3.	1973	1,29,853
2.	1972	1,07,855	4.	1974	1,42,605

5.	1975	1,34,829	16.	1986	1,19,431
6.	1976	1,43,430	17.	1987	1,11,586
7.	1977	2,00,247	18.	1988	1,03,223
8.	1978	2,07,971	19.	1989	96,519
9.	1979	1,77,357	20.	1990	98,945
10.	1980	1,81,162	21.	1991	1,04,218
11.	1931	1,54,431	22.	1992	1,04,454
12.	1932	1,52,096	23.	1993	1,10,295
13.	1933	1,33,329	24.	1994	97,913
14.	1934	1,38,882	25.	1995	87,146
15.	1935	1,13,391			

The period Samvat 1977-80 was the peak period from the point of view of customs receipts and this was the period during which high prices ruled as a result of the last Great war. Owing to the catastrophic fall in prices in 1930 and the consequent depression in trade, the income has progressively declined during the last 12 years, the year under report recording the lowest figure. The table below will show that inspite of very heavy Customs duties during the peak years, the income from customs duties on certain important articles of trade was considerable, but has now declined, inspite of a large reduction in the Customs schedule:—

Serial number	Name of the commodities	Rate of Customs duty	Income					Customs schedule and income in Samvat 1995		
			in Samvat 1977	in Samvat 1978	in Samvat 1979	in Samvat 1980	Schedule	Rate	maundage or advalorem	Income in St. 1995
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
1.	Ghee	30/- per maund	97,494	38,995	59,597	49,101		Rs. 3/-	per maund	12,510
2.	Cattle goats and horses	on goats Rs.1/8/- and later on Rs. 2/- per head	32,929	44,900	35,916	37,875		-/6/-	per head on goats	13,771
3.	Hides and skins	-/8/- per hide -/2/- per skin	2,359	2066	2297	2811		-/6/- -/1/3	per hide per skin	2,002
4.	Zeera	1/8/- per maund	7,685	6203	12,930	17,212		1/4/-	per maund	6,347
5.	Cotton	2/- per maund	579	8558	8075	11,072		1/8/-	per maund	1
6.	Cloth	4/11/- % mufassil 3/2/- % city	22,961	21,471	19,978	20,544		3/2/- % 2/8/- %	Mufassil city	9,070
7.	Sugar	1/4/- per maund	6,215	11,369	9284	8927		1/-	per maund	5,051
8.	Rice	-/8/- per maund	691	1439	1208	2506		-/8/-	per maund	109
9.	Miscellaneous	—	29,334	28970	28,070	31,114		—	—	38,285
Total			2,00,247	2,07,971	1,77,357	1,81,162				87,146

The outside market of cotton has been lost and owing to a lack of enterprise on the part of the cultivators, they do not care to produce cotton even to satisfy local needs.

Trade in Ghee is also dwindling for various reasons among which the manufacture of vegetable ghee and the decrease in the number of cattle are important.

The reasons for the fall in Customs receipts may be summed up in trade depression, successive bad seasons and lack of enterprise.

37. The following table gives the result of smuggling cases dealt with during the year as compared with those in the last year.

Samvat year	Instituted			Disposed of			Pending at the close of the year		
	Balance from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total	Out of the last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total
1994	37	574	611	22	566	588	15	8	23
1995	23	565	588	17	560	577	6	5	11

38. The Superintendent Customs department was out on tour for 54 days, during which he inspected the outposts in all the circles.

Superintendent's Tour  
 Besides he camped for 17 days at Kaila Debi Ji during the pilgrimage fair time to work as the Mel: Officer and Special Magistrate.

# CHAPTER III

## Protection

### MILITARY.

1. The strength of and the expenditure on the Military Forces of the State are given in the following table:—

Description	Strength on 31st August 1939	Actual cost for the year 1935
1. Cavalry	85	Rs. 15,775
2. Infantry		
(a) Bhanwar Infantry	130	20,311
(b) Band	25	2,832
(c) Deshi Platoons 2	201	12,441
(d) Shamsher Palton	12	819
(e) Bankeys	20	1,189
(f) Deels	243	13,502
3. Artillery	25	1,578
		Total 68,447

Of these, the Bhanwar Infantry is properly drilled and trained. The Cavalry knows parade only while the rest have received no military training. The Bhanwar Infantry provides guards for His Highness, the Heir appa-

rent and distinguished European guests ; other units, for State offices and buildings ; The Deels generally garrison the forts in the Mufassil. Units numbered 1, 2 (a) and 2 (b) are under the supervision and control of Maharaj Kumar Shri Ganesh Palji Sahab, while the rest under that of Thakur Moti Palji Sahab the younger brother of His Highness. Among the officers of the Bhanwar Infantry there are two officers who have retired from Government Military Service.

2. The Cavalry is armed with spears, the Bhanwar Infantry with 577 Snider rifles. Deshi platoons with old type muskets and the rest with swords. The Deels who are Rajput foot sepoy have their own swords.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. Sardar Kishan Singh Bahadur, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, U. P. continued to hold charge of the Police Department during the year under report.

The following table shows the total strength as well as the cost of the Police Force employed during the year under report.

Serial number	Rank	Number	Total cost Rs.	Serial number	Rank	Number	Total cost Rs.
1.	I. G. Police	1	1560	4.	City Kotwal	1	420
2.	Inspector of Police	1	420	5.	Court Inspector	1	216
3.	Line Inspector	1	216	6.	Sub-Inspector	1	228



7.	Sub-Inspectors	6.	1296	14.	Assistant Moharrir	1	132
8.	Moharrir	1.	156	15.	Ditto	11	792
9.	Moharrirs	3.	396	16.	Ditto	1	60
10.	Mutsaddi	1.	180	17.	Constables	28	2016
11.	Madadgar Mutsaddi	1.	60	18.	Ditto	159	9540
12.	English Clerk	1.	216	19.	C. I. D. Hd. Const.	1	120
13.	Jamadars	2.	216	Total		222	18240

There is no mounted or armed police in the State. The necessity is obvious but the military makes up the deficiency to some extent. The rates of pay of the staff are ridiculously low. The housing conditions and equipment leave much to be desired. The training is entirely non-existent. The rates of pay are too low to attract suitable candidates. A number of vacancies always remains to be filled up. The lower staff consider themselves as part-time employees and try naturally to supplement their meagre salaries by other occupations with the result that it becomes difficult to employ them on a whole-time standard. In fact the whole Police Department needs complete re-organising and thorough overhauling. A scheme for the re-organisation of the Police Department was at my instance prepared by the Inspector General of Police but it had reluctantly to be kept in abeyance due to financial stringency. As soon as funds are available arrangements for the improvement of the Police Department will be made.

4. There is a policeman for each group of 642 persons of the population and for each 5.67 sq. miles of the area. Considering the fact that a large area of the State consists of hills, ravines and jungles, the ratio of the strength of the Police seems to be satisfactory.

5. Lathis and cudgels are supplied to the Police and muskets of the oldest type are provided at each Police Station, but being entirely out of date, they could hardly be expected to be effective at times of need. Great difficulty was experienced when the dacoit gang of Prabhu Gujar of Gadhi-Dandi armed with modern rifles, wanted by both the Bharatpur and Dholpur States, had to be faced and arrested. Owing to the lack of modern weapons the object has not been achieved so far. Fifty rifles have now been purchased for use by the Police Department.

6. There is no training school. Temporary arrangements, however, have at present been made for training constables in law and procedure and also in drill.

7. Out of the total strength, 47 officers and men are literate and the remainder illiterate.

8. During the year under report 7 officers and constables were given promotions. No reward in the form of money was given.

9. The following punishments were awarded to Police officers and men during the year under review:—

1. Fine	3.
2. Reduction	1
3. Suspension	3
4. Dismissal	Nil ✓
5. Judicial punishment	2 ✓

10. The number of Police Stations and Chowkies during the year under report was as follows:—

Serial number	NAME OF POLICE STATION	NAME OF OUT-POSTS
1.	KOTWALI	Patkui
2.	MACHILPUR	1. Bag Patwar 2. Sajnapura amar 4. Ghasidapura 5. Girwarpura 6. Murligir 7. Timkoli 8. Tali
3.	MANDRAIL	1. Jhirna 2. Murila 3. Gujarwali 4. Khand 5. Rajghat
4.	KARANPUR	Bahadurpur
5.	SAPOTRA	Nil
6.	KURGAON	Nil
7.	GURHILA	1. Panchna 2. More 3. Bandua.
7	Total	18

The Police stations have no family quarters and in fact have no sufficient accommodation for the staff. There are no lock-ups except in Kotwali. The old obsolete system of fixing legs of the undertrials with logs of wood is still prevalent in some of the Police Stations and must now be done away with. This was stressed in the previous annual reports, but financial difficulties have again stood in the way of this most pressing demand.

11. (a) The following statement shows the comparative position of cognizable cases during the Working of Police year under report, with that of the preceding year:—

Samvat year	Offences reported	Accused—named	Accused—sent for trial	Accused—convicted	Accused, acquitted or discharged	Balance	Percentage of conviction (Col. 4 & 5)	Percentage of accused sent for trial (Col. 3 & 4)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1994	107	139	111	64	27	20	57.23	79.14	
1995	120	455	85	62	10	3	72.94	18.68	

The increase in the number of offences reported to the Police during the year was due to the fact that ten thefts at Kaila Devi Fair were taken into account. Formerly offences committed at the Kaila Devi Fair were not registered and were dealt with separately.

(b) The value of property recovered during the year under report is compared below with that of the preceding year.

Year	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percentage of recovery	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1994	5606—14—9	2581— 0— 0	76.03	
1995	15725— 0—4½	1977—15—10½	12.56	

There were three murder cases as compared with four and one dacoity as compared with 2 in the previous year. In the last year there was no case of robbery. In the year under review there were two.

12. The annual sanctioned budget of the Police department was Rs. 20825/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 17071/3/7, a saving of Rs. 3753/12/5 due to several vacancies in the staff not having been filled up during the year.

13. The relations with the neighbouring States were cordial as usual.  
Co-operation with the Police of neighbouring States

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

14. Towards the beginning of the year the Courts exercising judicial functions were as below:-

#### 1. Tahsildar's Courts.

(a) Civil—Munsif's powers to try civil suits of the value upto Rs. 50/-

(b) Criminal—Powers as Third Class Magistrates, but power to fine was restricted to Rs. 30/-

2. Munsif's Court at headquarters with powers to try suits upto the value of Rs. 500/-. Th. Anand Pal, B., A., LL.B., was in charge of this Court.

3. Adalat Sadar known as District Magistrate and Sub-Judge's Court.

(a) Civil—Powers of a Sub-Judge to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1000/-.

(b) Criminal—Powers of District Magistrate for the whole of the State. B. Hari Dutt, B.A., LL.B., was in charge of this court.

4. Court of District & Sessions Judge:—

(a) Civil—Powers to try suits of an unlimited value.

(b) Criminal—Powers to inflict punishment upto 20 years, but sentences above seven years were reported to Mahakma Khas for confirmation. This Court was also denominated as the Chief Court. Pt. Vishnuchandra M.A. LL.B., was in charge of this Court till 1936.

*N. B The functions of Courts No 3 and 4 were excercised on my arrival by a single offlcer, B. Haridutta, B.A. LL.B.,*

5. Mahakma Khas excercised the powers of the High Court in both Civil and Criminal. The appeals against the decisions of the District Magistrate used to be heard by the Naib Dewan and against those of the Sessions Judge by the Dewan.

6. His Highness excercised the powers of the final Court of Appeal like those of the Privy Council and the powers of life and death.

15. The existing Civil laws of the State were comprised in 86 sections, the law of crimes in 92 sections and the criminal procedure in 101 sections. These were modelled more or less on British laws.

Laws

16. (a) Laws—On my arrival in the State, the first point that pressed itself on my attention was the urgent need to reform the Judicial Department with a view to improve the tone of justice and to introduce the *Rule of law*. A judicial committee therefore was formed with the sanction of His Highness to adopt the well-known laws in force in British territory having regard to local circumstances and needs. This Committee was presided over by Shri Maharaj Kumar Sahab Bahadur and had the following members:—

1. Munshi Mangi Lal, Naib Dewan.
2. Munshi Saghir Hussain, Deputy Collector.
3. B. Haridutta, B.A. LL.B., District & Sessions Judge.

The last named member also worked as the Secretary to the Committee. This Committee held various sittings and went through the British laws carefully and adopted following laws with minor modifications to suit local conditions:—

1. The Indian Penal Code.
5. The Criminal Procedure Code.
3. The Civil Procedure Code,
4. The Evidence Act.
5. The Contract Act.
6. The Transfer of Property Act.
7. The Hindu Law.
8. The Mohammeden Law.

Besides the introduction of new laws codification of orders, circulars, and notifications having the force of law and issued from time to time has also been taken up.

To expedite the case work, rules on the lines of the United Provinces High Court Rules are being framed.

In the interests of the Bar and the litigating public all Courts at the capital were located together.

<sup>new</sup> (b) Courts—Side by side with the introduction of the ~~new~~ laws, it was imperative to reorganise the existing Courts to bring them into conformity with the requirements of the new laws introduced. The following Courts were therefore constituted on a regular basis :—

- (i) The Tahsildars were given powers of a Third Class Magistrate and were empowered to try suits as Munsiffs upto the value of Rs. 50/- as before. By a Robkar dated 19. 8. 39 the limit of civil powers of the Tahsildars of Mandrail and Sapotra was raised from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/-.
- (ii) District Magistrate and Sub-judge as before.
- (iii) District and Sessions Judge with powers to hear appeals against the decisions of No. (ii).
- (iv) Chief Court—The Dewan was invested with powers of a Chief Court.
- (v) His Highness in Ijlas Khas as before.

The State had lagged behind the other neighbouring States in the matter of Judicial Administration. It is clear from the above that the Judicial Administration of the State has now been put on a regular footing and has been brought in line with the Judicial Administration in the British Provinces and the neighbouring States. It is undesirable that the Dewan who is the Executive Head of Administration should also be its Judicial Head. The next reform that is now due is the separation of the High Court from the functions of the Dewan.



With a view to introduce the old Panchayat system, so well-known in this country, a Panchayat Act was also introduced which received His Highness' assent on the 15th August, 1939. With a view to develop the various aspects of village life, provisions for Rural Development have also been made in this Act. Members of the various Panchayats have been nominated in consultation with the different castes, classes and interests, all of which have been represented on the Panchayats. There are village Panchayats for big villages or a group of villages containing a population of approximately 1000 persons. Then there are Tahsil Panchayats and a Central Panchayat for the Headquarters town. All classes of His Highness' subjects can now easily bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities through this machinery. The Act, if worked properly, has great possibilities for the economic social and moral development of the villages.

17. Appendix v gives the details of criminal cases judicially dealt with by the various Criminal  
 Offences Courts in the State. 1057 cases instituted during the year under report together with 182 cases pending at the end of the year made a total of 1239 as against 1120 in the preceding year. Of these 1061 were disposed of against 1065 in the preceding year leaving 178 cases pending at the end of the year.

251 Details regarding offences against human body and against property may now be studied. The total number of offences against human body during the year under report was 350 as against 343 in the preceding year, while the number of offences against property was 259 <sup>as</sup> against 252 in the preceding year, and the other offences, 448 as against 526 in the preceding year. Figures do not indicate any material difference from the conditions prevailing in the previous year.

The offence of kidnapping and selling children for which a gang was responsible has been severely dealt with, with very good results. Offences relating to marriage are rather common among Gujars and Menas, but are eventually compromised by the enticer paying compensation ( known as Jhagra ) to the aggrieved party. The increase in the number of thefts and dacoities, is probably due to scarcity conditions during the year. No organised Dacoit gang has been at work in the State.

18. The number of persons judicially dealt with by the Courts of original jurisdiction during the year under report was 2402 as against 2396 in the previous year indicating no material difference.

The result was as follows:—

Convicted..... 311

Discharged or acquitted 2082

Pending trial..... 9

---

2402

The number of persons discharged or acquitted is considerable, showing that frivolous complaints are not very uncommon here. Action under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code is indicated.

19. The following is the distribution of conviction according to the nature of punishment awarded

Distribution of conviction according to the nature of punishment awarded	1937-38	1938-39
--	---------	---------

1. Simple imprisonment

—

16

2. Rigorous imprisonment	20	18
3. Imprisonment with fine	87	100
4. Fine only	142	177
5. Whipping	—	—
	<hr/>	
	249	311

The sentences under para 1, 2 and 3 supra classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows:—

	1937-38	1938-39
(a) Under one month	2	32
(b) from 1 to 2 months	12	11
(c) from 2 to 3 months	21	34
(d) from 3 to 6 months	19	14
(e) from 6 to 12 months	12	5
(f) from 1 year to 2 years	7	11
(g) from 2 years to 3 years	13	6
(h) from 3 years to 5 years	8	6
(i) over 5 years	12	11
(j) Life convicts	1	4
	<hr/>	
Total	107	134

There were in all 96 cases in which sentences of imprisonment for less than a year were awarded. In awarding punishment fine should be preferred to imprisonment in very simple cases and as far as possible short sentences

of simple imprisonment should be avoided. Imprisonment for 20 years is considered equivalent to imprisonment for life and Capital sentences have of late not been awarded in cases of Murder with the result that there have been some very flagrant cases of murder, even in broad-day light, in public places.

Appendix vi shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report. Before the introduction of new laws, every petty little appeal case including appeals against acquittals used to go right up to the Mahakma Khas and to His Highness and the Mahakma Khas had to hear and decide every appeal case thrice under the different names of Nigrani and Nazarsani. People had come to claim this unnecessary duplication of work as their inherent right even though the provisions of the existing local laws, regarding Nigrani and Nazarsani were exactly the same as in the British laws. Nigrani and Nazarsani had come to be regarded by them as synonymous with appeal. This applies equally to the appeals in civil cases. This accounts for the large number of appeals which had to be decided by the Mahakma Khas, 72 against 23 in the previous year leaving a balance of only 10 at the end of the year. Out of the 72 appeals disposed of, 8 had been filed in 1936 and 1937, the date of the oldest institution being 7. 9. 1936. The accumulated Criminal appeal work in the Mahakma Khas has also now been cleared off.

The lower appellate court's work was found generally satisfactory. Their decisions were confirmed in 43 out of the 72 appeals.

20. Little use has been made of the security sections of Security the Criminal Procedure Code and really speaking action under these sections is hardly required

here. Only one person belonging to the Gwalior State was bound over for good behaviour under section <sup>107</sup>~~10~~ of the Criminal Procedure Code.

21. To help in the administration of criminal justice there are ten Honorary Magistrates  
 Honorary Magistrates at headquarters, each invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. They formed five Benches of two each, each Bench holding its sitting for a calendar month by rotation.

These Honorary Magistrates are not empowered to take cognisance of cases direct, but try cases transferred to them by the District Magistrate. 132 cases were transferred to them for trial during the year and with the balance of 8 outstanding from the previous year, the total for disposal was 140, of which 121 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year.

In the cases disposed of, these Magistrates had to deal with 395 accused. Out of this number only 24 were convicted. The high proportion of discharge and acquittals is due partly to the complaints being false or frivolous and partly to the parties compromising their differences after their coming to the Court. It is hoped that in order to protect the general public from harassment, the Honorary Magistrates will take full advantage of sections 203 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

22. Appendix vii shows in detail the working of the various courts of original jurisdiction in Civil Litigation in the State. Institutions rose on the whole from 710 to 879 or by 24% and disposals from 517 to 687 or by 33%. The bulk of the increase was in the various courts at headquarters, while that in the Tahsils was immaterial. With the growing complexities of human affairs increase in litigation is only to be expected. The increase in disposals indicates that the Courts were fully able to

cope with the increased litigation giving satisfactory out-turn in their work.

23. In keeping with the increase in the litigation, the value of the suits brought on the register also rose from Rs. 38728/- to Rs. 54031 or by about 40% and the value of the suits disposed off from Rs. 38774 to Rs. 44558/- or by 15%.

24. There were no suits relating to landed property. With the exception of only 37 suits relating to other rights, all the suits were based on money transactions and the bulk of them were for transactions below Rs. 500/-. There were 19 suits for transactions above Rs. 500/- and below Rs. 1000/- and only 3 for transactions above Rs. 1000/- and below Rs. 5000/-. These last two classes of cases comprising 22 suits were naturally filed at headquarters. The fact that the majority of the suits in the State are based on transactions below Rs. 500/-, has been kept in view in modifying the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to appeals to suit local conditions.

25. Contested cases decided at Sadar numbered 113 or only 1/4th of the total number disposed of (460), while in the Tahsils contested cases numbered 147 out of 218, the total number disposed of.

26. Appendix VIII shows the result of the execution applications filed in the various Civil Courts. In company with the increase in litigation there was increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees from 892 to 1023 on the whole. The total value of these decrees was Rs. 100197; out of these, 803 decrees of the value of Rs. 68324/- or more than 2/3rds were disposed of as against 628 in the previous year. The number of executions pending disposal over 12

months seems to be fairly high. It is necessary that closer attention must be paid to execution cases, for delay in these greatly minimises the importance of the Civil Courts themselves.

*District Courts.* The result of Civil appeals is shown in Appendix IX. In the District and Sub-Judge's Courts, the number of appeals from the lower original Courts fell from 63 to 50 in more than half of which, the lower court's decisions were reversed a result which can hardly be said to be satisfactory.

*Mahakma Khas.* As many as 66 appeals—a fairly large number—were pending in Mahakma Khas on my arrival as against 60 in the previous year. A serious attempt had to be made to clear off the arrears with the result that 56 appeals were decided during year as against 17 in the previous year, leaving a balance of ten only at the end of the year. Thus practically the whole of the accumulated arrears were wiped off during the year under report. 20 appeals out of 56 decided were of very old standing having been filed within the period ranging from 1934 to 1937 and the dates of the two oldest institutions were 22nd December 1934 and 20th June 1935. If justice means anything it must be speedy. The work of the lower appellate Courts was obviously satisfactory in as much as 38 or 2/3rds of their decisions were confirmed out of 56.

27. The statements below give the result of extradition from the neighbouring States to Karauli and vice versa.

Extradition	
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(a) Statement showing the number of accused persons extradited to the KARAULI STATE.

Place from where extradited	Number of persons extradited	Offence	Result of trial
Bharatpur	2	395 I. P. C.	Acquitted
Jaipur	1	379 I. P. C.	Convicted
Bharatpur	1	395 I. P. C.	Convicted
Gwalior State	1	392 I. P. C.	Convicted

(b) Statement showing the number of accused persons surrendered to other states by the Karauli Darbar.

Place to which surrendered	Number of Persons surrendered	Offence	Result of trial
Jaipur	4	347 & 395/ 332 I. P. C.	Result not yet known
Ditto	5	363/365 I. P. C.	Acquitted
Ditto	1	380 I. P. C.	Result not yet known
Dholpur	nil	397 I. P. C.	The prima facie evidence having been declared insufficient the accused were not surrendered
Bharatpur	2	396 I. P. C.	Result not yet known.



28. A special feature of the Civil judicial administration of the State is the class of cases known as *Tasfia* cases. Their object is to determine and redeem debts due from the Jagirdars and leading families, through the intervention of the administration. His Highness alone has the power to order *tasfia* of the debts of a particular family. A special officer is then appointed by the Mahakma Khas to carry out these orders. All the creditors are notified to put in their respective claims against the debtor and the debts due to each creditor are determined and tabulated. The income due to the debtor is then realised and after leaving a suitable maintenance allowance to him is distributed among the creditors proportionately. This is a useful device for the redemption of debts, though the State suffers a loss in Court fees. The principles of *Tasfia* which are at present confused, have to be revised and rules laid down for the guidance of the officer carrying out the *Tasfia*. There were two *tasfia* cases disposed of by Mahakma Khas during the year under report. The value of these two cases amounted to Rs. 4931/-

29. There were 21 legal practitioners practising in the various courts in the State during the year under report. All of them had local qualifications. It was only towards the end of the year that a practitioner having a law degree to his credit was enrolled as such. Rules are required for the control and supervision of legal practitioners.

30. Tahsildars used to exercise powers of registering documents upto the value of Rs. 200/- only in the Mufassil, while the District Magistrate and Sub-Judge known as Hakim Adalat registered documents above that limit in the whole State and all documents at the headquarters. Towards the close of the year the powers of the Registrar were con-





The following table shows receipts and expenditure from the Registration Department.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgage deeds	20	6890-0-0	53-0-0	15	6170-0-0	32-4-0	
Sale deed	42	1682-0-0	102-12-0	22	6985-0-0	42-0-0	
Wills	3	349-8-0	12-0-0	6	339-7-0	17-4-0	
Money Bonds	4	231-2-0	1-12-0	4	367-5-0	2-0-0	
Miscellaneous	32	1150-5-0	78-4-0	30	1162-9-0	48-8-0	
Total	101	10302-15-0	247-12-0	77	15024-5-0	142-8-0	
Value of stamps used			1417-0-3			834-4-9	
Deduct expenses			1664-12-3			976-12-9	
			61-15-0			35-10-0	
Net Income			1602-13-3			941-2-9	

The registration fees fell off by Rs. 105/- and the value of the general stamps used from Rs. 1417/- to Rs. 834/- or by Rs. 583/-.

## JAIL

31. There is a Central Jail at the Capital. The building is spacious and healthy. It has this year been extended towards the north by taking over a large portion of the old Hospital. This addition will provide sufficient space for the Jail Press as well as accommodation for 20 more prisoners. The upper storey will provide accommodation for the office.

The management of the Jail is under the immediate charge of the Jailor supervised by the Sessions Judge till 27th December 1938 and later by the Chief Medical Officer, who was appointed Ex-officio Superintendent, Jail during the year.

The staff consists of a Jailor, 4 clerks, a compositor and a press man for the press, a Jamadar, 7 havaldars. 30 sentries and 5 menials.

32. At the commencement of the year there were 110 prisoners of whom 101 were term prisoners and 9 under-trials, and 109 were admitted in the year under report making a total of 219 prisoners including 47 under-trials. Out of 219 prisoners 143 were released on the completion of their term of imprisonment including 10 prisoners who were set free on the 24th June 1939 in honour of the birthday ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Karauli. One prisoner died of heart-failure during the year under report. At the close of the year there were thus 75 male prisoners.

33. The following table shows the classification of the prisoners in the Jail at the end of the period according to the term of their imprisonment :—

Classification of  
prisoners at the  
end of the period

Life Convicts	16
from 10 to 14 years	—
„ 7 to 10 years	18
„ 5 to 7 years	10
„ 3 to 5 years	15
„ 1 to 3 years	5
„ 6 months to 1 year	3
„ under 6 months	4
„ under-trials	4
<hr/>	
TOTAL	75

The average daily diet expenses of a prisoner during the year under report came to 18 pies as against 16 pies in the past year.

34. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and they kept good health throughout the year.

Conduct of prisoners      They are being looked after by Dr. Phundan Lal as Jail Medical Officer. A compounder attends the Jail prisoners daily for one hour. Serious cases are being attended to by the Chief Medical Officer himself. By this arrangement the old complaint of imperfect and insufficient medical aid has been completely removed. Putting up a separate Jail Dispensary is under consideration. This will further add to facilities of medical attendance.

35. During the year under report the Jail was inspected by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident Inspection      for Rajputana on the 21st November 1938 and by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States on the 14th January 1939. Both the officers held good opinion about the Jail management and textile and press

work conducted by the prisoners of the Jail, The Political Agent remarked :—".....the condition of Jail was satisfactory, the Jail being particularly clean and the prisoners well fed. The Jail industry is a credit to those responsible."

36. No finger impression slips of prisoners sentenced for specified offences were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, during the year under report.

37. The following table gives the expenditure on the Department for the years 1990-1995 :—

Samvat year	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Remarks
1990	7469	7274	The expenditure
1991	6792	6808	in the years 1993
1992	6900	6442	to 1995 has in-
1993	7055	<del>7440</del> 7490	creased mainly on
1994	7430	7979	account of the
1995	7762	7877	dearness of food grains.

38. Convict labour is employed in the following industries :—

1. Durrie and carpet weaving
2. Weaving of cloth of inferior counts
3. Manufacture of bamboo checks
4. Manufacture of coir Mats.

The income from these industries for the years

to 1995 is given below :—

Samvat	Budget	Actuals
year	Rs.	Rs.
1990	700	720
1991	700	678
1992	700	613
1993	700	687
1994	700	660
1995	600	642

The income has gone down slightly mainly because the articles turned out are priced a bit higher than the price of similar articles available in the market. But the quality of the durries and carpets turned out is good.

39. There is one Hand Press which is worked by convict labour. A few machines and accessories Jail Press have been purchased this year out of the savings of the press made before Samvat 1993. This addition will, it is hoped, increase the income from the Press and enable the State to have all its requirements executed locally. It is proposed to get even judicial stamps printed at the Jail Press instead of at Kotah as now. The Statement below gives the actual income of the press for the years 1993 to 1995.

Year	Budget	Actuals
1993	800	727
1994	800	1,101
1995	900	1,109

The income has gone up and a further rise is expected.



# CHAPTER IV

## Public Works Department

1. The Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta M.A., B.Sc., Engineering Hons. (London) as General Superintending Engineer. All the three branches of the Department—Road, Irrigation and buildings were under his charge. Towards the end of the year, the supervision of the Power House and the Motor Garage was also entrusted to him

Total Expenditure  
department :—

2. The following is the budget of the

	1937-38		1938-39	
	Provi- sion	Expen- diture	Provi- sion	Expen- diture
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	7962/-	7830/-	6606/-	6866/-
Stationery contingent	525/-	377/-	185/-	171/-
Irrigation	30000/-	28584/-	42850/-	45334/-
Roads	9726/-	9100/-	12476/-	11883/-
Buildings	30346/-	31817/-	30880/-	35701/-
Miscellaneous	500/-	758/-	—	90/-
Total	79059/-	78466/-	92997/-	100045/-

3. The total length of metalled roads in the Karauli State is 22 miles out of which nearly 17 miles are in the Mufassil and 5 miles in the environs of the town. In addition to these roads there is a pucca road leading from Karauli to Kaila Deviji, the length of which is 15 miles 1 furlong, out of which 14 miles 4 furlongs are metalled and 5 furlongs are paved with stone slabs, but this road is maintained out of the Kaila Deviji Fund.

The following table gives details of the principal metalled roads treated during the year.

Name of road	Total length in Karauli State		Treated during the year				Expen- diture
	M.	F	Metalled		Tarred		
	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	
1. Hindaun Road	9	5	3	—	—	—	2641/-
2. Vicinity Road	5	3	3	—	—	3	4195/-
3. Gunesari Road	2	—	Repair		—	—	70/-
4. Chhahara Road	5	—	"		—	—	83/-

The unmetalled roads of the State which are 49 miles in length were kept motorable during the dry seasons of the year at a cost of Rs. 646/-.  
(ii) Unmetalled Roads

A list of important unmetalled roads and their length lying within the State is given below :—

No.	Name of Road	Length	
		Mile	Furlong
1.	Machilpur Road	27	—
2.	Mandrail Road	14	—
3.	Sapotra Road	8	—

4. A sum of Rs. 4000/- was paid to the Kaila Devi fund towards liquidation of the debt incurred for the purchase of a 12 ton steam engine road roller in Samvat 1994. The balance now outstanding is Rs. 12,000/- excluding interest.

Some three hundred plants were sent for from outside and planted on the circular and Kaila Roads.

5. The State suffers from a serious lack in the means of communication which hampers its development and trade. The two crying needs of the State are development of communications and irrigation. Immediately on my arrival my attention was directed to this draw-back and serious attempts therefore were made to develop communications. The metalling of the Karauli portion of the Karauli-Dholpur Road was the first project taken up in hand. This portion was surveyed and a sum of about Rs. 3000/- has already been spent on the collection of materials and the cost of survey out of the grant of Rs. 5000/- received from the Road Development Fund of India. Details of estimate were submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident, Rajputana for transmission to the Government of India with a request for a grant of 2/3rds of the total estimate of Rs. 1,77,600/- out of the Petrol Fund for the metalling of this

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road. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government of India and final orders are awaited.

A project to extend the Tajpur siding in the Karauli State territory and to build a Railway Station at Baloti is still the subject of correspondence with the Railway authorities. It is proposed to connect this Station with Karauli by means of a metalled road through Kurgaon. It is needless to recapitulate as the numerous advantages of all these projects which have been described in detail in the correspondence on the subject.

An estimate for making a road through the Nidar Hill has been prepared to make the Karauli-Ma<sup>x</sup>ndrail road motorable.

Proposals for other roads to connect the outlying Tahsils are under contemplation, an account of which will be given in the next year's report.

6. Owing to the scarcity conditions an extra sum of Rs. 4000/- was sanctioned for Relief Works over and above the sanctioned budget under this head which was Rs. 42850/-. A sum of Rs. 3850/- already included in the sanctioned budget was meant for repairs to irrigation works. This amount was also used towards relief works, so that the total for this purpose amounted to Rs. 7850/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 6675/- was actually spent on Relief Works as below :—

1. Bund Ledia	Rs.	1000/-
2. „ Marmada	„	932/-
3. „ Kanauda	„	842/-
4. Well in Thuma	„	600/-
		<hr/>
Rs.		3374/-

The balance was spent on the maintenance and repairs of other Bunds, pokhars and wells 19 in number. Out of the balance available under this head ( Rs. 39,000/- ), the actual amount spent was Rs. 38658/- as below :—

	Rs.
1. A new pacca well near Shikar Mahal	3515
2. Bund Bhumiendra Sagar	10360
3. „ Ganesh Sagar	24783
	<hr/>
	38,658

The work on numbers 2 and 3 had been finished in the previous year. The payments had to be made during the year under report. In other words the budget of the year under review was saddled with advance commitments which had to be paid as debt during the year under report.

7. There are 906 Bunds, tanks and pokhars in the State of which 553 are in good condition and Number of Bunds 353 are in need of repairs. A list of the important bunds and tanks is given below :

No.	Name of Bunds	Tahsil
1.	Khubnagar tank	Hazur
2.	Rajaur tank	„
3.	Bund Bhunendrasagar	Sapotra
4.	Bund Dabra ( New )	„
5.	Bund Dabra ( Old )	„
6.	Tank Odhapura	Mandrail
7.	Bund Ziharda	„

8.	Bund Dnaou	"
9.	Bund Biharda	"
10.	Bund Chandelipura	"
11.	Bund Rundhpura	Machilpur
12.	Bund Madanpur	"
13.	Bund Madansagar at	Bhaoli
14.	Tank Bhojpur	"
15.	Tank Nainiaki Guari	Utgir
16.	Bund Kalyanpura	"

The importance of the development of irrigation, can not be too strongly emphasized. On it depends the prosperity of the State. Pacca wells should be the first consideration and if bunds and tanks are considered small ones should always be preferred to big projects. Work on the Ganesh Sagar Bund, which is a very big project has for the present been temporarily suspended. A five year's programme of irrigation Works commencing from Samvat 1996 has been prepared by a committee of the Revenue Officers and approved by the Mahakma Khas.

8. Rs. 4400/- were sanctioned for the construction of Buildings Kothi for the Dewan over and above the sanctioned budget under this head and Rs. 500/- for the Treasury room in Tahsil Utgir. These sums were transferred from other heads in the budget. The original budget provision thus raised amounted to Rs. 35780/- out of which a sum of Rs. 35701/- was actually spent. This includes a sum of Rs. 4321/- paid during the year under report for the Racquet House, the new Power House and the Steam Roller House which had been constructed in the previous year, as also a sum of Rs. 10000/-

being the instalment due to the bank towards the loan taken by the State for Kothi Bhanwar Bilas. Out of this amount Rs. 3500/- were actually paid to the Bank.

### KAMTHANA DEPARTMENT

9. This department looks after the repairs to the State buildings at the headquarters Town. Construction of small buildings, not requiring much technical knowledge is also entrusted to it. It engages a small number of painters also to do necessary painting work in the Palace and it also used to control Begar from Chamars as far as State departments were concerned. As several petitions for fixing wages for work extracted under the name of Begar were received, a Committee under the presidentship of the Naib Dewan examined the whole question and fixed a standard of wages for work necessary to be taken for administrative purposes. This standard of wages was agreed to by the workers also. The Begar system has thus been practically abolished. The Department remained throughout the year under report under the charge of Lala Brijmohan Lal as Officer Kamthana.

The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 5933/- against the budget allotment of Rs. 7249/- showing a saving of Rs. 1316/-. The utility of this Department when the Public Works Department is functioning regularly was hypothetical. The department has therefore been amalgamated with the Public Works Department this year. The following table giving the actual expenditure for the last 5 years ( 1990-1994 ) shows that great economies have been effected in the expenditure of late :—

Year	Budget	Actual expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1990	9207	8392

1991	7877	7460
1992	9517	6805
1993	8613	7050
1994	8237	5461

The permanent advance invested on the purchase of wood by the department amounted to Rs. 2300/- at the beginning of the year, which was reduced to Rs. 1000/- at the end of it. In addition Rs. 800/- were also ordered to be given to the department by means of a Rukka on the 16th March, 1937. This amount is still due from the department.

### POWER HOUSE

13. The Power House was established in Samvat 1982 (1926 A.D.). At present it has got two engines one of 90 Horse Power and the other of 50 H.P. which supply electric light to the palaces and to the residences of certain officers free and to the public on payment. The Department was under the charge of Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki till about the first week of May, 1939 when he went on leave and Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta, Superintending Engineer was placed in charge. The staff consists of two clerks, a Mistri, a Driver, 4 cleaners, 3 wiremen, an artisan, two beldars and a peon.

The following table gives the income and expenditure of the Department for the years 1990-1995.

Samvat Year	Receipt			Expenditure		
	Budget	Actuals	Difference	Budget	Actuals	Difference
1990	4000	3978	-22	11672	10862	-810



1991	4000	4008	+8	16090	14940	-1150
1992	3800	3910	+110	16090	17066	+976
1993	4000	4227	+227	17180	20350	+3170
1994	4500	4562	+62	18480	22290	+3810
1995	4500	4502	+2	20040	21793	+1753

A comparison of the figures in the foregoing table shows that the income has only risen slightly but that the expenditure has gone up by nearly Rs. 10000/- as compared with that in Samvat 1990.

The increase in budget allotment in the years 1991 to 1994 is due to provision having been made for the payment of the annual instalment of Rs. 5000/- towards liquidation of the debt incurred for purchasing the new 90 Horse Power Engine. As this engine consumed more oil, the actual expenditure in the years 1992 to 1994 which was under-budgeted, also went up.

The increase in expenditure in the year under report is also due to the fitting charges of the Dak Bungalow which were not provided for in the Budget. The department is not self-supporting as it ought to be and badly requires overhauling.

## TELEPHONE

11. A local telephone system has been in operation for the last 10 years. Important offices and Palaces have got telephone connections. A line also runs from Karauli to Kaila Devi, a distance of about 15 miles. Three operators were engaged at an annual cost of Rs. 324/- only during the year.

## MOTOR GARAGE

12. The Department remained in charge of Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki till about the first week of May 1939 when he went on leave and the Superintending Engineer Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta assumed charge.

The number of State cars and lorries at the commencement of the year was 5 and 1 respectively. A new car was purchased during the year under report. A small workshop is maintained for petty repairs.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the Department :—

Samvat year	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Difference Rs.
1985	7,000	11,591	+4591
1986	7,500	10,367	+2867
1987	7,500	8,102	+602
1988	14,616	14,568	—48
1989	13,616	13,342	—274
1990	8,496	8,352	—144
1991	14,818	15,277	+459
1992	7,062	8,287	+1225
1993	7,608	10,196	+2588
1994	8,120	9,356	+1236
1995	8,400	18,379	+9979

The expenditure under this head is liable to fluctuations, depending largely on purchase of new cars and cost of petrol and accessories, The striking increase of Rs. 9979/- in actual expenditure against the budget allotment in St. 1995 is due to the purchase of a new car for 5500/- and part payment of the cost of a Car purchased in the previous year ( Rs. 3038/- ).

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# CHAPTER V

## FINANCE

The financial year of the State commences from 1st September and ends on the 31st August each year. This year was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana in the year 1908 when the State was under administration. Immediately on my arrival I realised that this financial year was unsuitable for the State. When this year was sanctioned the State used to realise certain dues under the name of *Choba* towards the end of August and probably in accordance with the view that the commencement of the financial year should be as close to the period of Collections as possible, 1st September was fixed as the commencement of the financial year. The system of *Choba* was discontinued after the Settlement and Khariff collections are now started towards the close of October. There is therefore every justification to change the date of the commencement of the financial year from 1st September to the 1st October. A study of the file in which the financial year was sanctioned disclosed that the considerations which led to the fixation of the year did not exist and the reasons mentioned in the Political Agent's letter No. 5724 dated 28th October 1905 themselves are to my mind sufficient justification for a change. The change, however could not be introduced owing to the financial stringency.

2. Lala Bhonru Lal acted as the Accountant General and Lala Hazari Lal as the Treasury officer throughout the year. The staff under the Accountant General consists of 14 clerks and that under the Treasury Officer 5 clerks and one Money-tester.

In addition to his duties as Accountant General Lala Bhonru Lal also works as Master of Ceremonies, supervi-

ses the arrangements for festivals and controls Palace menials. The establishment of Khas Madd and Rajput Sardars, Vaidas, Hakims and Pandits, is also under him.

Appendix X gives a copy of the State Budget for the year under review.

3. The income of the State has fallen considerably chiefly owing to the catastrophic fall in prices and the consequent agricultural depression. A study of the last 12 years' figures given below shows that the income reached its peak in Samvat year 1984, while the lowest figure (Rs. 5,67,934) was recorded in the year under report.

Samvat year	Sanctioned Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.
1984	6,82,171	7,91,465
1985	6,59,634	6,24,331
1986	6,73,905	6,85,727
1987	6,68,425	6,31,018
1988	6,66,911	6,22,853
1989	6,61,962	6,14,000
1990	6,39,109	5,90,809
1991	6,31,511	6,02,972
1992	6,12,473	6,03,780
1993	6,27,575	6,13,248
1994	6,29,645	6,04,823
1995	6,20,089	5,67,934

The actual income realised fell by Rs. 52155/- below the budgeted provision. This was due partly to the tendency to over-budget and partly to the fact that the remissions which had to be given on account of scarcity conditions and which were expected at the time to come to Rs. 50000/- were not provided for on the expenditure side. As a matter of fact, a sum of Rs. 26,236,- was actually found necessary to be given as remission.

4. On the expenditure side the prominent increases under the various heads may be explained.

*Expenditure*      The increase of about Rs. 1000/- under the Revenue Administration is due to the restoration of the Mehat Chhut which at the time of framing of the budget had been reduced from Rs. 3/2/- to Rs. 2/- percent on collections.

The increase in the Public Works Department, Motor-Garage and the Power House have separately been explained. The increase under refunds is due to the fact that Case-work accumulated from previous years had to be disposed of and refunds granted in several of the cases in the year under report. The increase under miscellaneons appears to be considerable, but in fact it is not really so. A sum of Rs. 25190/- was due from Thikana Hadoti for some years past. The amount had been paid from the State Treasury about 8 years ago. It was not necessary to leave this item as outstanding any longer and therefore it was adjusted in the year under review and shown on the expenditure side. Besides the above item, Rs. 4000/- were spent on celebrations in commemoration of the elder Bhanwar Sahab's first tiger shoot.

The total expenditure exceeded the actual income by Rs. 1,13,576/-: This extra expenditure was met as below :—

1. <i>Reserves drawn upon</i>	Rs.
(i) From the Central Bank, Agra	42,000
(ii) From Shri Anand Bhanwar Bank	16,000

2. *Items which had been paid long before were adjusted in the year under report,*

(i) Debt due from Hadoti adjusted	26,190
(ii) payment made for a motor car purchased in St. 1994 adjusted	3,038
	<hr/>
Total	87,228

The balance was met partly from the cash in hand and partly from the recoveries of permanent advances and Taccavi.

It will not be out of place to give in some detail the amount of expenditure incurred on payment of debts and advance commitments during the year :—

The main items of such expenditure were :—

	Rs.
1. Instalment towards loans for Bhumendra Sagar	10000/-
2.       "       "       "       "       Ganesh Sagar	25000/-
3.       "       "       "       "       Kothi Bhanwar-Vilas	10000/-
4.       "       "       "       "       New Power House	1000/-
5.       "       "       "       "       Steam Road Roller	4000/-
6.       "       "       "       "       90 Horse Power Engine	5000/-
7.       "       "       "       "       Debt due from Hadoti	4000/-
8.       "       "       "       "       Instruments for the Hospital	1000/-
9.       "       "       "       "       Anti T.B. Subscription	2000/-

10. Debt due for maintenance of cattle	4500/-
11. „ „ „ Racquet House	2600/-
12. „ „ „ Engine House	840/-
13. Amount for the purchase of a motor-car in St. 1994 adjusted	3038/-
14. Hadoti debt adjusted	26190/-
	<hr/>
Total	99168/-

In view of these figures, the excess of the expenditure over the budget allotment and over the income, and the consequent necessity of drawing on the reserves in a year of scarcity was obviously perfectly justified.

It is obvious that had these payments not been made, it was possible easily to balance the budget. The Budget for the year under review had been in fact prepared before my arrival but I scrutinised it. Attempts have now been made not to saddle the future budgets by payments for advance commitments, as this is a serious financial irregularity.

Leaving aside these extraordinary items of expenditure which were inevitable, the actual expenditure has been strictly controlled with the result that the State was able to tide off the financial difficulties during a year of scarcity and drought without incurring any debt.

5. The Accounts of the State are still kept under the old Hindi system of accounts which is much too elaborate and needs considerable simplification. It would be profitable to have the accounting system overhauled and to have definite rules for preparation of accounts, supervision and control of the officials employed in the Accounting Department.





Vilas. Dr. Umrao Singh continued to work as House Surgeon.

Dr. Miss R.S. Sharma, Lady Doctor continued to hold charge of the Femsle Dispensary during the year under report.

(b) Female Dispensary

Dr. Ram Kumar continued to work as Medical Officer in charge of Sapotra dispensary, while Dr. Bhagwan Singh worked as Medical Officer in charge of Mandrail dispensary till December 1938 when he was superannuated and was granted a gratuity of 6 month's pay amounting to Rs. 306/- in consideration of his 18 years' service. He was succeeded by Dr. Wilaiti Lal, L.C. P.S. ( Bombay ) in the month of February, 1939. The senior dispensers Parshadi Lal and Kunj Lal continued to run the Machilpur and Karanpur Dispensaries respectively during the year under report.

(c) Outlying Dispensaries

3. The following table gives details of the attendance of patients at the various hospitals of the State, the number of Surgical Operations performed and the expenditure incurred by the State on medical relief :—

Attendance of patients, Surgical operations and cost

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4. The number of vaccinations performed during the year under report is compared with the previous figures in the following table :—

Vaccinations	1937-38	1938-39
(1) In Karauli Town	811	1721
(2) In the Districts	2973	3391
	—	—
Total	3784	5112

The fairly large increase of 1328 in the number of Vaccinations, indicated by the foregoing table, over the previous year's figures, was due to the epidemic of Small-pox which raged for over a month both in the Headquarters Town and in the Mufassil.

The cost per vaccination was reduced from 20·85 pies in the previous year to 15·08 pies in the year under report. The total expenditure on the Vaccination Department including the pay of the establishment also fell off slightly from Rs. 411/1/- in the previous year to Rs. 401/8/6 in the year under report.

5. Small-pox broke out in Karauli town in an epidemic form in the month of February 1939 and raged violently for over a month taking a heavy toll of young life specially little children. Arrangements for special vaccination were made and the total number of persons vaccinated reached 1721 including 225 school children. Despite all these preventive measures there were 236 casualties in the city out of 750 cases. The epidemic also spread to the Mufassil but the incidence there was not so high as in the city.



7. Arrangements were made at the time of the Shivratri and Kaila Devi Fairs to prevent the entry of persons into the State from outside, likely to spread infectious diseases. Members of the Medical staff were posted at the chief control places e.g. Gudhla, Langra and Baloti, for this duty. The Chief Medical Officer himself frequently visited the Shivratri Mela ground at Karauli. To save the people of the Shivratri Fair from the nuisance of dust, which is a marked feature of the Mela-ground, arrangements were made to get the grounds regularly sprinkled with water. Dr. Ramkumar of the Sapotra Dispensary was in charge of the Mela-ground at the Kaila Devi Fair. The Chief Medical Officer himself visited the fair twice during the period. As a special precaution against epidemics, the sale of food stuffs fried in vegetable oil was totally prohibited during the Mela days.

8. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian I.C.S. Resident for Rajputana and Mr. J.H. Thompson I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States visited the Silver Jubilee Hospital, the former on the 22nd November, 1938 when he performed the opening ceremony of the new building and the latter on the 14th January 1939 and 10th April, 1939. Both of them were pleased to record their appreciation of and satisfaction with the general working of the hospital. Visits were also paid by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur and the Dewan on 30th January, 1939 and 25th February, 1939 respectively. Both were impressed with the working of the hospital. His Highness was particularly interested in the working of the X-Ray plant then recently installed.

9. The Sanitation Department which was for the first time established in April 1938, continued to work well under the guidance of Dr. S.N. Malhotra, Chief Medical Officer as Ex-Offi-

cio Sanitary Commissioner. He was assisted by Dr. Prem Singh, as Health Officer and also by M. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Municipal Secretary, Kalyan Lal, the Sanitary Inspeccor and an adequate staff. The schemes for the improvement of Public Health formulated last year were brought into force this year. With the cnforcement of these schemes, health conditions of the people are expected to be bettered in course of time. Particular care is taken by the Sanitation staff to prevent adulteration of focd stuffs and cases of adulteration when brought to notice, are severely dealt with.

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# CHAPTER VII

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1. For imparting English education there is a High School at the capital affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate education Rajputana and Central India.

2. There is a Town school at Karauli which imparts education in vernacular and Sanskrit languages. The Vernacular section is affiliated to the Department of Public Instruction United Provinces, while the Sanskrit Section is affiliated to the Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

3. The highest standard of examination in the different languages continued to be as follows :

*English*—High School Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Rajputana and Central India, Ajmer.

*Sanskrit*—Madhyama Parikshya of the Benares Sanskrit College.

*Vernaculars*—

(i) Vernacular Final Examination in Hindi.

(ii) Vernacular Final Examination in Urdu as first and second languages.

(iii) Vernacular Final Examination with English as first or second language.

Classes 9th and 10th of High School follow the courses prescribed by the Board, while the classes from VIII to III have their own courses prescribed by the Headmaster.



4. The High School staff consisted of 15 teachers as detailed below :—

1. Head Master	1
2. Assistant Teachers	10
3. Persian & Urdu Teacher	1
4. Sanskrit Teachers	2
5. Hindi Teacher	1
	—
Total	15

There were minor changes in the staff during the course of the year. The vacancies in the post of teachers were filled up as soon as they occurred.

5. The Staff of the Town School consisted of the following :—

1, Inspector of Branch School	1
2. Hindi Teachers	7
3. Urdu Teacher	1
4. Sanskrit Pandit	1
5. English Teacher	1
	—
Total	11

There was no change in the staff of the Town School during the year under report.

6. The following table shows in detail the attendance of  
 Attendance of Pupils pupils in the various schools of the  
 State.

Number of Schools		Description	Number of pupils on roll on 31sts August		Average attendance	
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	High School	232	248	165.22	174.47
1	1	V.M. School	216	224	130.02	141.99
8	8	Branch Schools	414	429	332.63	323.36
1	1	Girl's School	49	61	39.93	43.83
1	1	Sanskrit School	17	17	10.57	12.08
1	1	Aided Islami School	58	34	31.22	23.26
13	13	Total	986	1013	709.59	718.99
						717.99

The number of scholars on the whole as well as the average attendance show a tendency to rise, indicating the growing desire on the part of the people for education.

During my cold weather tour a number of applications were filed before me asking me to establish new schools in

places which could not be served by the existing schools and in which therefore means of education were deficient. In many of these cases New Schools have actually been established, the details of which will be given in the next year's report.

	Attended	Passed
1. High School Examination	24	7
7. <i>Public Examination Results</i> 2. V.F. Examination in Hindi	29	14
3. V.F. Examination (private) in Hindi	2	1
4. V.F. Examination in Hindi ( Girls Private )	1	—
5. V.F. Examination in English (Private)	1	—
6. V.F. Examination in English	1	—
7. V.F. Examination in Urdu (Private)	1	—
8. Sanskrit Prathma Examination Benares College	1	—
9. Sanskrit Madhyama Examination Pratham Khand, Benares College	2	1
10. Sanskrit Madhyama Tritiya Khand, Benares College.	1	—
Total	63	23

8. The total number of Branch Schools in the Districts continued to be 8 during the year under report. They all teach upto the Upper

Branch Schools

Primary standard. 55 students of the top class and 15 private students in the Branch Schools sat for the examination of the Departmental Upper Primary standard. 36 out of 55 school candidates and 8 out of 14 private candidates were declared successful. Out of the total 70 students who appeared in the Departmental Upper Primary standard. 30 candidates were from Village Schools out of whom 21 passed. Teachers in these Branch Schools are appointed according to the number of scholars in each. There were no changes in the staff of the Branch Schools.

9. The Girl's School at the capital is maintained by the Municipal Board. One girl out of the three who appeared at the Departmental Upper Primary Examination of this State in the year under report came out successful. The demand for girl's education is also growing as the increase in the number of scholars will show ( Vide statement in para 6). But owing to the lack of suitable teachers the progress does not keep pace with the growing demand.

10. The games of football, Hockey and Volleyball were as usual popular with the boys and they continued to learn drill as before. Scouting has progressed considerably. There were seven patrols of 60 scouts and a cub-pack of 40 cubs. A grand Camp-fire was held in November, 1939. The Scouts-craft was displayed and a scout drama was also staged which was witnessed by the Hon'ble, Mr. A.C Lothian, the Resident and Chief Scout for Rajputana. Shri Maharaj Kumar Sahab, the Chief Scout for the State and other distinguished guests, also attended the function.

The annual sports tournaments could not be held during the year under report, chiefly owing to lack of funds.

11. A Prize-Distribution was held on the 21st November, 1937. Prizes were awarded to the first three successful candidates in each class for the years 1937 and 1938 by Mrs. A.C. Lothian, when she visited this place along with Mr. A.C. Lothian, Resident for Rajputana.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## Miscellaneous.

### FAIRS

1. The two important fairs held annually in the State are Sheoratri and Kaila Devi Fairs. A General brief account of each is given below :—

(a) *Sheoratri Fair*—This is held at the capital from Phalgun Budi 12 to Phalgun Sudi 12 corresponding to February-March. This year it lasted from 15th February, 1939 to 1st March, 1939. Cattle in thousands are disposed of at this fair and business in merchandise, groceries, cloth and other articles of trade is transacted on a large scale, an idea of which can be had from the sub-joined tables. All articles sold at the fair were formerly exempt from customs duty, excepting excisable drugs, ghee, cotton, zira and Kapas. A few more articles like sugar, gur, etc., have been added to the list on which duty is charged. A nominal duty on each cattle disposed of is also levied. Horses in the compound within the fair ground besides being free from payment of customs duty on sale, are given the additional concessions of free grass, pegs, etc. Visitors and dealers in large numbers are attracted to this fair from far and near.

The following table shows the number of cattle disposed of at the fair during the year.

Serial No.	Description	Number of cattle	Duty realised Rs.	Remarks
1.	Bullocks	26298	13149/-	
2.	Buffaloes	2759	1379/8/-	

3.	She-buffaloes	146	296/-
4.	Horses	168	84/-
5.	Camels	52	156/-
6.	Goats and sheep	21	9/10/-
	Total	29444	15075/2/-

The duty realised this year gives an increase of Rs. 86/10/3 as compared with the figures of the last year.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities disposed of at the fair and the amount of duty realised there from.

Serial No.	Name of article	Quantity in Mds. for value in Rs.	Duty realised in Rs.	Remarks
1.	Cloth	Rs. 1,21,753/-	1,281/-	
2.	Silver	" 3,694/-	70/-	
3.	Gur	Mds. 2296	431/-	
4.	Sugar	" 3790	1,895/-	
5.	Zarda	" 32	32/-	
6.	Glass-wares	Rs. 6,601/-	104/-	
7.	Jaggery(Gur lapti)	Mds. 1188	148/-	
8.	Grocery	—	172/-	
9.	Iron	Mds. 65	33/-	

A flower and vegetable show and Industrial Exhibition was held as usual on the fair ground on the 18th February, 1939. Prizes were awarded to the owners of best exhibits in accordance with the recommendations of a Selection Committee appointed for the purpose.

(b) *Kaila Devi Fair*—This is the second big fair held annually from Chaitra Krishna 12 to Chaitra Shukla 12. It is a gathering of the devotees of Goddess Kaila Devi and is attended by a large number of pilgrims numbering about a lack of persons of all castes drawn from all parts of India and mostly from the sister States of Rajputana. The shrine is situated at a distance of about 16 miles from Karauli and 36 miles from the Hindaun City, the nearest Railway Station and is connected by a metalled road. Receipts from the offerings during the fair period amounted to Rs. 29,439/- as against Rs. 21,213/- in the previous year. The income from this source is not credited to the State Treasury but is kept separate for meeting the expenditure in connection with the shrine. Improvements have been effected and amenities provided to the pilgrims out of this fund. The expenditure this year amounted to Rs. 26,127/- as against Rs. 28,438/- in the previous year.

The annual expenditure consists of money spent daily on Rag Bhog, on pay of the staff permanently stationed at the temple and on buildings and roads constructed. The expenditure this year on roads and building was Rs. 12,931/- as given below :—

ROADS	Rs.	86 <sup>2</sup>	Rs.
Hathighata road	Rs.	86 <sup>2</sup>	
Kaila Road	„	866 <sup>8</sup>	
Survey of Baloti Road	„	42 <sup>1</sup>	9,951



*BUILDINGS*

Paving the temple steps with marble.... ..	Rs.	1922	Rs.
Construction of a tin shed	„	625	
Construction of a room for Kazal	„	143	
Miscellaneous	„	285	2,980
			<hr/>
Total			12,931

Special arrangements are made for water supply during the fair for convenience of the pilgrims. The imposing Dharamshala built by the State is a building worth seeing. Small Dharamshalas have, of late, sprung up from the investments of philanthropic pilgrims.





Treasure trove 3. No case of treasure trove was reported this year.

4. The contract for stone quarries granted to Messrs. Jhumar Lal Saroop Lal of Jaipur remained in force this year, on an annual royalty of Rs. 18,000/-. The total output was 2,52,018 cubic feet of stone and on an average 312 labourers were employed daily on the quarries worked during the year under report.

### Shikargah-Department

This Department as its name implies is meant for arranging Shikar and is supervised by an officer, known as Jamadar Shikar-Khana whose post is hereditary. The present Jamadar is Mustafa Khan.

The staff consists of 32 moghias, 30 Shikaris, 20 Dorias ( Dog-keepers ), 5 spear-holders, 7 Tiger Keepers besides a Mutsaddi, 3 Chaprasis, a Bhisti and a buffalo grazer.

The following table shows the expenditure on this department for the last 10 years :—

Samvat year	Expenditure		
	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Difference Rs.
1985	13173	12996	-177
1986	14149	14295	+146
1987	14393	14409	+16
1988	13893	13240	-653
1989	21350	20366	-984

Average ( 1985-1989 )	15391	15061	-330
1990	11734	11566	-168
1991	10574	12832	+2258
1992	11061	13094	+2033
1993	11261	10882	-379
1994	10782	9075	-1707
Average ( 1990-1994 )	13062	11490	-1572
Samvat 1995	9988	9255	-733

Drastic economies have been effected in this department. The expenditure has gone down considerably since Samvat 1986. The average expenditure of the last quinquennium shows a fall of Rs. 3171/- below the average of the previous quinquennium. The actual expenditure this year falls short of the last five years' average also by Rs. 2,235 which should be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The elder grandson of His Highness, Bhanwar Brijendra Pal, bagged his first tiger, in a single shot at the age of 13—a remarkable achievement.

In a country in which 4/5ths of the total area consists of hills, ravines and jungles, Shikar is not really an amusement, it is an imperative necessity. To prevent in-roads of wild animals and to keep down their numbers, in order to let human beings and cattle live peacefully, is the greatest justification for the existence of the department.

Punyarath ( Charity )

6. The work of this department is divided into the following sections :—

1. Aid to temples, state owned as well as private.
2. Aid and distribution of doles to the destitute.
3. Charity performed daily, periodically or on festivals by or on behalf of His Highness.
4. Pandits paid by the State.
5. Charities performed in forts in the State.

The first two sections are under the charge of Raja Bahadur Lakhat Singh, a Tazimi Sardar of the State whose services are honorary and the last three by the Accounts Office. A post of an inspector of temples was created in 1913. He works in the immediate subordination of Mahakma Khas. This post was held by Seth Udai Chand during the year.

The following table gives the budget allotment and actual expenditure over the department.

Years	Annual cash aid to temples & Widows etc.,		Doles to the destitute		Charity		Pandits		Charity in forts		Total	
	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.
Average of the five years St. 1990-1994	8620	8550	1920	1899	7042	6704	2549 <del>2541</del>	2537	1240	1269	21371	20959
St. 1995	8500	8608	1900	2093	6308	6135	2598	2560	1400	1300	21306	20696

The expenditure is almost stationary ; variations are due to the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

There are several temples both State-owned and private which have got grants of agricultural land or house-property, in addition to the cash aid from the State. The following table shows the total aid given to all these temples :—

No. of temples	Name and classification based on aggregate annual income	Grant of land Rs.	Rent of house property Rs.	Cash aid Rs.	Total aid from the State Rs.	
1.	Sri Madan Mohan Temple	23165/-	144/-	757/-	24066/-	{ Based on enquiry conducted in 1931 A.D.
2.	Sri Radha Gopalji Temple	3535/-	361/-	—	3896/-	
3.	Sri Partap Nawal Bihariji	3071/-	125/-	—	3196/-	
4.	Temples from 1000/- to Rs. 3000/-	12617/-	422/-	—	13039/-	
5.	Other temples below Rs. 1000/-	25966/-	2317/-	7469/-	35752/-	
Total		68354/-	3369/-	8226/-	79949/-	
Cash aid to widows				322	8608/-	



Widows and others received maintenance amounting to Rs. 382/- from State funds during the year.

The largest and one of the most ancient temple in the State is that known as Shri Madan Mohanji's Temple. His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Shri Gopal Singh Ji personally brought the idol from His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh Ji of Jaipur with due pomp and ceremony in the Samvat year 1799. The head priest designated as Goswami is appointed by the Darbar. A number of agricultural villages giving an income of about Rs. 40000/- has been dedicated to the temple for its management and upkeep. In addition to the worship of the idol the head priest with the permission of the Darbar, has been managing the property also. Owing to mismanagement and for other reasons the Darbar were compelled to remove the Goswami last year. Another Goswami was installed in his place by His Highness from the same family during the year. Definite rules for a stricter control with a view to prevent mismanagement were also issued.

### BHANDAR

7. This is a supply department. It supplies ordinary Bazar commodities to the departments requiring them e.g. gram to the stables and food grains to the Jail. The State advances a sum of money (locally known as Hawalgi) to purchase the commodities profitably at suitable times. The amount of the advance is adjusted in the Accountant General's Office when the departments pay by bills for the articles ordered by them. The price charged fluctuates monthly, depending on additions of fresh stock at varying prices. The monthly price is fixed by the officer having regard to the fact that no profit is to be realised by the Department.

The Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Lala Chiranji Lal who was officer Jamdar

Khana also. The staff consists of two musaddis, two sepoys, a Bhandari, a weighman and a waterman.

The income and expenditure of the Department for the years 1990 to 1995 is given below :—

Samvat year	Income			Expenditure		
	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Difference Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Difference Rs.
1990	250	207	-43	1134	1141	+7
1901	250	222	-38	936	938	+2
1992	200	628	+428	696	771	+75

.. ( old stock was weighed and evaluated )

1993	300	338	+38	696	687	-9
1994	300	382	+82	601	587	-14
1995	300	<del>386</del> 380	+80	575	573	-2

One would at first sight think that when no profit is realised by the Department there should be no income from it. But weighing and re-weighing of articles leaves some margin of profit which is shown as income in the table above.

The expenditure is going down mainly on account of the changes in the pay of the officer in charge which was Rs. 40/- in 1990, and Rs. 30/- in 1991 and 1992. In 1993 the separate office of the officer Bhandar was abolished and an allowance of Rs. 10/- only was given to the officer

Jamdarkhana to supervise the functions of this Department. The same arrangement was continued in Samvat 1994. In the year under report this allowance was given from Shikarkhana Budget.

The amount of the permanent advance with the Department which was Rs. 12,500/- at the beginning of the year, was reduced to Rs. 8250/- at the end of it. The sum of Rs. 8250/- is accounted for as below :—

	Rs.
1. To be recovered from the Departments for bills outstanding....	5828
2. Stock in hand ....	2300
3. Cash in hand ....	122
	—
Total	8250

### Stables

8. The department remained throughout the year under the charge of Jamadar Zafar Mohamad Khan. It supervises the stables, the Baghi Khana and the Rath Khana. The following table shows the total expenditure over the department for the years 1991 to 1995.

Description	St. 1991 Rs.	1992 Rs.	1993 Rs.	1994 Rs.	1995 Rs.
Budget	36958	38200	37650	37909	37775
Actuals	40358	36777	36699	42019	38980

A fairly large number of horses and camels is required

to provide conveyance to Sardars and officers in a country difficult of access. The increases in expenditure in Samvat 1991 and 1994 are due partly to the purchase of new horses in both the years and 2 raths in the latter year and partly to the rise in prices of grain, owing to scarcity conditions. The expenditure has gone down slightly since Samvat 1991.

The department makes a little income from the sale of used grass, which is given below :—

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Budget Rs.	100	100	200	200	400
Actuals „	263	242	245	406	868

The staff consists of a Mntsaddi, a horse-trainer, two local Salotries and 184 menials.

### JAMDAR KHANA

9. The department remained throughout the year under the charge of Lala Chiranji Lal, Officer, Jamdarkhana.

The department is in the charge of the following :—

- (a) Custody of State furniture, tents and <sup>State</sup> ~~royal~~ paraphernalia.
- (b) Control of City gate keepers and supervision of the menial or professional staff employed for carrying out the functions of the Department :—

The office staff consists of one Mcharir and 3 Mutsaddis.



## GARDENS

10. This department remained under the supervision of Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki who works honorarily. The officer in charge was Lala Bhagwant Lal. There are 7 State Gardens under the department. The staff consists of 88 servants with a total monthly pay of Rs. 478/-.

The following table gives the actual income and expenditure of the department for the Samvat years 1990 to 1995:—

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	Budget estimates Rs.	Actual Rs.	Difference Rs.	Budget estimates Rs.	Actual Rs.	Difference Rs.
1990	2500	2476	-24	15491	14110	-1381
1991	2500	2642	+142	14123	14773	+650
1992	2500	2353	-147	14820	14369	-451
1993	2400	2055	-345	15894	15876	-18
1994	2200	2376	+176	16786	17126	+340
1995	2200	2208	+8	15180	15319	+139

Sale of fruits and grass are the chief sources of income. The years 1993 to 1995 being years of drought affected the income of the department adversely. The expenditure has gone up slightly as the Department had to incur comparatively higher expenditure on the up-keep of bullocks and purchase of accessories.

## MISTRI-KHANA ( WORKSHOP )

11. This is the State workshop on a small scale. It generally turns out wooden and iron articles required by the State departments and the ruling family. The cost of articles turned out is paid by the department concerned. Thakur Balbhadra Pal was the officer-in-charge throughout the year under report.

The staff consists of a mutsaddi and 11 artisans.

The following statement compares the expenditure incurred by the Department during the last five years with that in the year under review :—

---

Samvat year	Total Rs.
1990	2566
1991	2349
1992	2304
1993	2341
1994	2597
Total	12157
Average	2431
1995	2231

---

The expenditure has gone down slightly.

A sum of Rs. 500/- is kept with the Department as advance with which necessary materials are purchased from the market.

## Shri Anand Bhanwar Bank

12. This bank, the only bank in the State was started on the 11th October 1922, with an original capital of Rs, 25000/- advanced by the State.

The bank lends money according to seven prescribed methods.

*Method 1*—Meant for listed traders @  $7\frac{1}{2}$  % interest. The list is revised each year keeping in view the financial stability of each firm. No Bond (Ruqqa) is executed in this case. <sup>e</sup>More entries in the ledger are regarded as sufficient.

„ 2—For State employees. The instalments of repayment are so arranged that the whole amount is repaid within two years.

„ 3—For redemption of land usufructuarily mortgaged, without limit of time. The instalments prescribed enable the debtor to repay the sum with interest in 16 years' time.

„ 4—For redemption of land mortgaged for a definite period. The principal sum with interest in this case is repaid in 5 or 7 years.

„ 5—For traders other those coming under No. 1.

„ 6—For cultivators.

„ 7—To meet special cases

*N.B.* The rate of interest on loans under Nos. 2 to 7 above is 9 %.



The following table shows the financial position of the bank during the year :—

Dr.					Cr.	
To interest earned	Rs. 18,077		By loans		Rs.	
Commission	101		Method 1-		7285	
			" 2-		21766	
	18,178		" 3-		8095	
Less Interest on deposits	8,421		" 4-		70607	
Pay of staff	765		" 5-		7900	
Charity	523		" 6-		777	
			" 7-		117722	234152
	9,709	8469	" Cash in hand			1169
" Net income from interest for the previous years		64452				
" Deposits		162400				
Total		235321				235321

A sum of Rs. 245 only had to be written off on account of bad debts during a period of 16 years giving an annual average of Rs. 15/- only.

Bad debts

The following table gives the net amount of interest which accrued to the bank during the last 7 years on the loans advanced.

	Rs.
Balance	27139
1932-1933	4982
1933-1934	5206
1934-1935	5607
1935-1936	6411
1936-1937	7242
1937-1938	7865
1938-1939	8469
	<hr/>
	72921

The increase in the amount of interest which accrued to the bank from Rs. 2287/- in the first year of its operations to Rs. 8469/- in the year under review shows an ever increasing prosperity of the bank and is a good augury for the future.

### MUNICIPALITY

13. There is only a single Municipality in the State at the capital which was established by an order of the State Council dated October 29, 1884. The Municipality according to this order was to consist of 12 members, 9 elected by the public and three nominated by the State. As it was impossible to arrange for elections in the very first year, it was laid down in the order that all the 12 members should be nominated in the first instance. The order, however, was never brought into effect and all the members of the Municipality have ever since been nominated by the State. The principle of election was for the first time introduced.

by an order of His Highness dated June 24, 1939 which also sanctioned the Election Rules and the revised Constitution of the Municipality.

The Municipality <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ now constituted consists of 20 members, 10 elected by the public and 10 nominated by the State to represent the various predominating communities or classes. In addition the President is also nominated by the Darbar. Out of the nominated members only three are officials namely the Chief Medical Officer, the State Engineer and the District & Sessions Judge.

It will be seen therefore that the non-officials command a clear majority in the Board.

The main sources of income of the Board are :—

1. Octroi duty levied on staple food stuffs exclusive of Rice on which Customs duty is charged.
2. Sale of manure.
3. Fines etc.,

The total receipts of the Board from all sources amounted to Rs. 7138/- during the year under review which with a sum of Rs. 2544/- the unexpended balance of the previous year made a total of Rs. 9682/- as against Rs. 10,970/- in the preceding year ; out of this a sum of Rs. 8091/- was expended during the year as against Rs. 8426/- in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1591/- at the close of the year under review.

The Board spent a sum of Rs. 282/- in the year on the maintenance of a Girls' School at the Capital which is exclusively under its charge.

The Board disposed of 162 cases relating to infringements of its byelaws and realised Rs. 29/- as fine in the year as against the corresponding figures of ~~Rs. 144/-~~ and Rs. 73/- in the previous year.

Three pathways were newly paved with stones this year. Almost all the streets and lanes of the city are paved with stones.

A perusal of the report reveals the difficult conditions that the administration had to face. The  
 Conclusion manifold problems of Federation required prolonged constant attention and the large correspondence added to the difficulties arising out of the accumulated arrears of both Judicial and Executive work. The scarcity conditions due to the shortage of rain accentuated these difficulties. But despite these difficulties a number of Judicial and Administrative reforms were successfully introduced and the finances of the State were strictly controlled to obviate the necessity of further borrowing.

I gratefully acknowledge the helpful guidance and the useful advice that His Highness and Shri Maharaj Kumar Sahab most ungrudgingly gave me in the difficult task before me and it is due to their help and guidance which went a great way to enable me to tide over the difficulties of an unfavourable year.

I also owe a deep debt of gratitude to Messrs. H.J. Todd and J.H. Thompson, I.C.S., Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States for their very valuable and sound advice given to me from time to time.

Lastly I must place on record my sincere thanks for the co-operation of the officials of the State without which smooth working of the administration was hardly possible.





# ERRATA

Page	Line	For	Read
ix	13	Datedd	Dated
"	20	Sir	should be deleted
2	7	and is	and is
2	8	entitled to	entitled to
7	9	II	IV
8	9	settlers	settlers
8	10	nistance	instance
10	11	1220	1920
11	12	figures	figures
12	col. 2	in (acres)	(in acres)
14	col. 2	ni	nil
15	22	tho	the
16	I	cattle census	cattle census
16	col. 5 line 1	28202	29202
17	against buffaloes	3984	3964
21	11	filled	filed
23	last line	Revenue cages	Revenue cases
24	last line	1938	1933
25	14	thsm	them
28	4	States.	States,
28	4	The	the
30	4	assests	assets
39	against		
	10. Mohanpur	121	131
42	13	of the State corner	corner of the State
45	2	rseponsible	responsible
46	5	those	with those
49	col. 5	38995	82995

Page	Line	For	Read
49	col. 6 line 2	35916	35918
50	11	duaing	during
51	5	Stare	State
52	11	577	577
57	23	Munsif,s	Munsif's
60	6	nwe	new
61	5 from bottom	ag	as
61	4 from bottom	252	251
64	last line	speking	speaking
65	2	10 of 9	109 of
65	10	to	should be deleted
73	16	the yare	they are
74	17	7440	7490
76	12	1988-39	1938-39
78	last line	1,77,69	1,77,769
79	8	recaptulate	recapitulate
79	8	as	should be deleted
80	12	wes	was
84	12	anual	annual
91	15	scrutnised	scrutinised
94	Col. 9 and 10 are sub-divisions of the main head " Daily average "		
94	against Karali- Hospital	9.60	9.66
	col. 10		
94	against total col. 10	9.60	9.66
95	7 from bottom	toil	toll

Page	Line	For	Read
101	col. 7 against Girl's school	48.83	43.83
101	col. 7 against total	717.99	718.99
105	9	transected	transacted
113	under head Pandits budget	2541	2549
113	Total actuals	20096	20696
114	col. total aid from the Stase	24067	24066
116	head income ac- tuals for St. 1995	386	380
117	15	departmene	department
122	9	more	mere
124	3	advanced	loans advanced
125	4	was	as
125	20	unexpennedd	unexpended
125	6 from bottom	by-laws	bye-laws
125	5 from bottom	Rs. 144	144
126	11	oviate	obviate
127	App. I against S. N. 16	ditto	throughout the year
128	col. 8 App. II	totrl	total
128	App. II col. 22 line 9	96266	96256
128	App. II col. 9 line 11	62 0	6220
128	App. II col. 8 line 20	143212	143289
128	App. II col. 5 line 21	266746	276746
128	App. II col. 5 against total St. 1995	272684	272624



Page	Line	For	Read
128	App. II col. 17	364	304
„	App. II col. 19	49492	49092
129	App. III Heading Total area cultivated in acres	ac es	acres
129	App. III Tahsil Sapotra Settlement year	15944	16944
„	Samvat 1994 Rabi total	3993	3998
„	Tahsil Machilpur Settlement year Rabi total	2487	2497
„	St. 1994 Rabi wheat	222	1222
„	Tahsil Mandrail Average for St. 1989-93 last line	3805	3695
130	App. IV col. 15 Total	104549	104539
„	col. 18	159	159
131	App. V col. 11-13	rigorus	rigorous
„	App. V col. 6 against S.N. 12 Simple hurt	274	279
„	App. 5 col. 29 against S.N. 8 Kidnapping	nil	5
„	against S.N. 9 Rape	5	1
„	against S.N. 10 unnatural offence	1	nil
„	against S.N. 14 theft	—	2
„	against S.N. 15 Robbery	2	—

Page	Line	For	Read
132	App. VI against District Magistrates' Courts	32	12
132	headings of col. 13 & 14	demanded	remanded
133	App. VII col. 24 kidnapping	other disposed of	otherwise disposed of
"	col. 16 line 4	84	184
"	col. 25 line 2 from bottom	5339/14/3	5839/14/3
134	App. VIII col. 4	4103/3/-	4101/3/-
"	col. 7	54634/4/3	54637/4/3
136	App. X line 1 under receipts	Actuals for St. 1994	Actuals for St. 1995
"	under disbursement S.N. 6	Judicial Court	Judicial Courts
"	S.N. 6	Police Court of Justite	Police
"	S.N. 11	Education	Education